The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 218. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPAIN'S REPLY FRAMED IN TERMS OF DOUBT.

Madrid Government Agrees to the General Peace Conditions Imposed by President McKinley, Failing to Acquiesce in Important Details.

TRIES TO DODGE RESPONSIBILITY OF CUBA'S DEBT.

State Department Begins the Preparation of a Protocol and When This Document Is Signed by Cambon the Conflict Will Be Over.

ANSWER IS PRESENTED BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Spain's formal acceptance of the four general terms imposed by the United States government has been received by the President.

Spain agrees to abide by the following conditions, but makes some suggestions which she hopes to have embodied in the protocol now being drawn up.

The relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to Cuba and the evacuation of the island by Spain.

The cession to the United States and evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies.

The cession of an island in the Ladrones.

The occupation by the United States of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

No claim for a money indemnity has been made.

While Spain makes some suggestions outside of the general terms, its acceptance of the conditions imposed by the President is not affected by matters which the Spanish government desires embodied in the protocol and made subject of consideration by the peace commissioners.

Spain's reply was delivered to the President by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, at 5:30 o'clock this evening. Immediately after the French Ambassador's departure the President summoned his Cabinet officers, with whom he considered the suggestions made by Spain.

Prepare a Protocol at Once.

It was decided to draw up a protocol at once, and Secretaries Moore and Adee of the State department were summoned to draft the document, which will operate as the preliminary agreement for an immediate cessation of hostilities.

Spain's most important suggestion, and the one upon which the Spanish government seems to lay great stress, is with regard to the assumption of the so-called Cuban debt by this government. Other suggestions of less importance concerning the permanent disposition of the Philippines were made in the Spanish note and duly considered by the President and his Cabinet.

In the protocol, the compilation of which is the first step to follow Spain's acceptance, the President will embody all points which the peace commissioners are to determine. The peace commission cannot consider anything which is not mentioned in the protocol, so that if the Cuban debt is excluded Spain will be unable to saddle it either upon Cuba or the United States. President McKinley considers the so-called Cuban debt one of Spanish contraction, and studiously avoided mention of it in his reply to Spain.

Ambassador Cambon will sign the protocol on behalf of the Spanish government, but in view of the fact that the document will exclude such matters as Spain desires considered by the peace commission, it is believed he will ask the authority of the Spanish government to affix his signature, first submitting to Premier Sagasta a synopsis of the agreement.

Screen of Official Secrecy.

Immediately after the protocol has been signed by the French Ambassador on behalf of Spain and Secretary Day on behalf of the United States its contents will be given out for publication. In view of the possible hesitancy on the part of Spain before investing Ambassador Cambon with authority to sign a document which contains conditions obnoxious to the Spanish government, President McKinley and his Cabinet officers have agreed to keep the public in ignorance so far as is in their power.

Secretary Day and his assistants are now at work drawing up the protocol, a memorandum of which was drafted during the Cabinet meeting tonight. It will not be made public until Thursday or Friday, provided Spain in the meantime instructs M. Cambon to sign it.

It is believed that the President will ignore Spain's elaborate arguments and suggestions and will bring things to an immediate crisis by presenting the protocol to M. Cambon for his signature.

The agreement will bind both nations to the terms, and will in some respects be a more definite and detailed statement than that which was given to the French Ambassador some days ago. It will set forth the same general propositions, but will enter somewhat into the manner of the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Spain Must Pay Cuba's Debt.

It will probably concede to the Spaniards the privilege of withdrawing with arms and movable munitions, but it will not countenance any consideration of the Cuban debt or the other requests which Spain includes in its answer submitted today.

Two courses are now open to this government if M. Cambon does not sign the protocol—one is to declare the answer of Spain unsatisfactory and to insist upon a plain acceptance or rejection, without any suggestions whatever.

The other is to waive the unsatisfactory way in which Spain has responded to the terms and to treat the answer as an acceptance, as it was intended, although expressed with true Spanish diplomacy, and to proceed to the next natural step in such negotiations.

No Diplomatic Sparring.

One thing is settled, however, the President will act promptly and decisively, and will not enter into any diplomatic fencing with Spain.

It required a long time to decipher the message from the Spanish government, as it was of extraordinary length, and when the importance of the subject is taken into consideration an impression of the work which devolved upon the French Embassy may be drawn.

Secretary Thiebaut put his translators to work upon the first page of figures as soon as the reply arrived yesterday. The lights burned high in the offices of the embassy nearly all night while the last of the deciphering and interpreting into English went on. When the first draft approached completion today there was no rest for the weary force, as the work was gone over again sentence by sentence and clause by clause with the cipher code to verify the results.

M. Cambon felt that he could take no chances, as he was working upon a diplomatic communication which will determine whether there shall be more bloodshed or whether peace shall reign.

Answer Kept Secret.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—More than twenty-four hours after it had begun to reach Washington the Spanish note in answer to the President's peace conditions was presented at the White House by the French Ambassador. What the nature of the answer was can only be conjectured at this stage, the Secretary of State at the conclusion of the conference making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said on the subject.

The conference lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. The prolonged discussion was believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects, though in just what points it fell short of meeting the expectations of the President it is impossible to say. It was felt by the observers that had the answer been a complete acceptance of our terms the result would have been made public.

On the other hand, it would be a strained inference to conclude that the answer was unsatisfactory entirely, for in that case, according to the President's statement heretofore made, his offer would have been definitely withdrawn and the war resumed with greater energy than before.

It would seem that there could scarcely be a good reason in this case for withholding the result of the conference. On the whole, it is rather to be concluded that a middle result was obtained; that Spain was found to have attached certain conditions to her acceptance of the President's terms, but that the latter was not disposed to regard the injection of the new matter as sufficient in itself to warrant an immediate termination of the peace negotiations. According to this view the President has taken exception to some of the Spanish conditions, but has allowed a last opportunity for them to be withdrawn or modified.

Reply a Long One.

The reply of the Spanish government is understood to be a document embracing about 1,200 words. The copy delivered to the President was in English, the translation from Spanish to French having been made at Paris and that from French to English having been made here prior to the presentation of the answer at the White House. This obviated delays and gave the President and Secretary Day an English text at the outset of the conference with the Ambassador.

The Spanish reply is said to be divided into five points or heads—namely: Cuba, Porto Rico, Ladrone Islands, occupation of Manila, and appointment of a commission, which are treated in the order named. So far as could be learned no mention is made of the Cuban debt. The retention of arms and ammunition by the Spanish troops comes in for indirect reference under the head of Cuba.

In the absence of an official statement it is impossible to give the Spanish position on the several American conditions, but from the best information obtainable, in treating each subject—Cuba, Porto Rico, Ladrones, Manila, and peace commission—an acceptance in some cases is understood to relate to conditions somewhat different to those laid down by the American government.

United States to Rule Cuba.

As to Cuba, the American terms demanded the evacuation of the island without specifying the future form of government. The Spanish reply is said to accept the principle that Spanish sovereignty over Cuba will terminate, but it is understood to take up the future government of the island, and, because of the extent of Spanish interests there, is said to take the view, either express or implied, that the United States should administer the affairs of the island. As to the time of evacuating Cuba, this is a detail which the Spanish reply is said to regard as among many which can be left to the commission for final determination.

The American conditions as to Porto Rico, the Ladrones, Manila, etc., are believed to be accepted, but the topics are treated at some length, and it will require the full text to show how far the language used may be construed as an acceptance.

The provision as to the commission is assented to. The commission is to consist of five commissioners on each side, with Paris as the probable meeting place. The Spanish reply is said to develop somewhat the scope of the commission, leaving to it not only the determination of the future of the Philippines, but also the details involved in the arrangement of a lasting peace.

Will Take the War Debt.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Madrid, Aug. 9.—The government is willing to accept the responsibility of the Cuban debt contracted since April 21, the date of the rupture with the United States. The Cabinet considers that Cuba should take over the debt incurred before that date.

It is feared that President McKinley will refuse to negotiate conditions of peace ad referendum. The negotiations are to be held in Paris, with five commisisoners on each side.

The government trusts that President McKinley will shortly allow the Spanish ships of war now in the Antilles to return to Spain.

An official dispatch from Porto Rico says that Colonel Pinto entered Fajardo and after a slight skirmish captured three Americans and hauled down the American flags.

An official telegram from Alcala de Chis-

(Continued on third page.)

SERIOUS FIRE IN SKAGUAY.

News Brought by the Steamer Farallon That Much of the Northern City Is in Ashes.

ENTIRE TOWN IN DANGER

Captain Roberts, Who Saw Many Buildings in Ruins, Thinks the Whole Place Is Destroyed.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Captain Roberts of the steamer Farallon, which reached here from the north today, is authority for the statement that when his steamer left Skaguay last Thursday the city was threatened with destruction by fire.

Fifteen or twenty houses were blazing then, and, fanned by a high wind, the fire was spreading towards the sheds in which were stored large quantities of dynamite brought in by the railway people.

City Thought to Be Doomed.

The Farallon left shortly after the fire commenced and the particulars received were meager. Captain Roberts was informed by a messenger just before his vessel sailed that the city was doomed, as the fire fighting appliances were of the crudest and the buildings, being all frame, were like tinder. An effort was being made to remove the dynamite stored near the burning buildings, but every one seemed excited and no one apparently would take the initiative.

As the Farallon steamed out of the harbor the red glare from the burning buildings lighted up the country for miles around. The citizens appeared to be panic-stricken, and were rushing hither and thither, fighting the fire in an aimless sort of a way.

The volunteer fire brigade was doing its best, and it is possible that it got the fire under control.

Bush fires are raging in the vicinity of Skaguay, and it is supposed that these ignited some of the shacks on the outskirts of the town, the blaze being fanned by a high wind into a disastrous fire.

Farallon Brings a Million Dollars.

Sixty men, who are direct from Dawson, reached here by the Farallon today. Nearly all had gold. Captain Roberts and Purser Cochrane stated that there was a million dollars in dust and drafts in the ship's safe.

The lucky ones were Americans from Seattle and California.

They all claimed that the Canadian officials were crooked or incompetent. They said the Canadian royalty was injurious to the country.

A passenger on the Farallon stated that $15,000,000 would come out this season.

Kuskokwim River Disaster.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—There were eighteen persons on the river steamer Jessie of the Columbian Exploration company, which foundered in the Kuskokwim River, Alaska, during a severe storm July 28. It is thought all were lost. The members of the expedition were: Captain J. F. Murphy, Bowling Green, Ky.; Doc

(Continued on third page.)

Tribune's Daily War History.

Wednesday, August 10, 1898.

Diplomatic—

Spain's reply to the peace conditions imposed by the United States was delivered to President McKinley yesterday by Ambassador Cambon. It is understood that the Madrid government practically accepts the terms, although no official statement has been made on the subject.

Military—

Surgeon General Sternberg has written a sharp reply to General Shafter's statements and shows that medical supplies sufficient for twenty regiments for six months were sent to Cuba. He claims that the fault was at Santiago, where the stores were not unloaded when needed by the sick and wounded soldiers.

Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers at Fort Sheridan received orders yesterday to start as soon as possible for Montauk Point, L. I.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Second and Third Wisconsin troops captured the Town of Coamo, Porto Rico, yesterday. Twenty Spaniards were killed and 200 taken prisoners. Among the killed were four officers. Five of the Pennsylvania soldiers were wounded. The Americans are moving on San Juan in four divisions.

The land fight at Camp Dewey in the Philippines resulted in the killing of 350 Spaniards, while 950 were wounded. The American casualties were 13 killed, 10 seriously injured, and 38 slightly wounded.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Spain Accepts the Peace Terms.
  Disastrous Fire in Skaguay.
  Fighting in Porto Rico.
  Gen. Greene's Victory at Cavite.
2 Troops to Leave Southern Camps.
  Wholesale Lynching at Clarendon.
3 Moving Troops from Cuba.
  Koslowski to Sue Archbishop.
  Cash for Commonwealth Company.
  Peace Jubilee Dates in Doubt.
4 Races at Hawthorne.
  Crowds at the L. A. W. Meet.
  Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 0.
  Small Brewers May Combine.
5 Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding's Insanity
  Babcock Named for Congress.
  Trouble Due at Waukegan Today.
  Republicans Meet at Lincoln.
  Miss Mears' Plan Finds Favor.
7 Miles Reports He Has Men Enough.
  Two More of Turner's Men Dead.
  Commission Inspects Postoffice.
  Chicago Could Take Nation's Share.
8 Barbara Armour Estate Is $1,710,000
10 Credit Given to Sampson.
  Monument to Francis Scott Key.
12 Big Decrease in Assessment.
  William D. Houghteling Dies.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; warmer.
Sun rises at 5:02; sets at 7:09.
Moon sets at 11:32 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BALTIMORE ..	Muenchen..	...
FAYAL......	Peninsular..	...
NEW YORK ..	Ocean	Nomadic.
NEW YORK ..	Spaarndam..	Lahn.
NEW YORK...	K.W.der Gro'e..	
NEW YORK...	Bremen....	.. .
QUEENST'N ..	Teutonic	.

FIGHTING IN PORTO RICO.

Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Troops Capture the Town of Coamo with 200 Spaniards.

FIVE AMERICANS HURT.

Twenty of the Enemy Are Killed, Including a Commandant and Three Other Officers.

OHIOANS IN A HOT FIGHT.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY WALTER HOWARD TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Ponce, Aug. 9.—The town of Coamo was taken at 8 o'clock this morning by the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Second and Third Wisconsin.

Artillery was used with good effect on the outlying blockhouse. Two hundred Spaniards were captured. Twenty were killed, including Commandant Rafael Illeseas and three other officers.

The Americans wounded are:

VINCENT TOLLEY.
FRANK WHITELOCK.
CLYDE FRANCE.
CORPORAL VARNES.
S. SEIBOLD.

All the above are of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

The fight lasted thirty minutes.

Four Ohio Volunteers Wounded.

Guayama, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—In a skirmish five miles beyond Guayama this afternoon five of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers were wounded. The Americans were caught in an ambuscade, and the only wonder is that half of Companies A and C of the Fourth Ohio were not wiped out.

The names of the wounded in today's engagement are:

COMPANY A.
EDGINGTON, private, shot in the thigh.
COMPANY C.
HAINES, private, shot in the shoulder and cheek.
SNELL, private, shot in the knee.
COMPANY K.
THOMPSON, corporal, shot in the wrist.
BIGLOW, private, shot in the foot.

All the wounded will recover.

Ever since Guayama was occupied three days ago the natives have been demonstrative in praising the Americans and in showing how delighted they were at the retreat of the Spaniards. Today there came a change, which was not at all surprising to those who know the character of the Porto Ricans.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a horseman came galloping into the town shouting: "Send the dynamite guns at once. The Fourth Ohio is being annihilated."

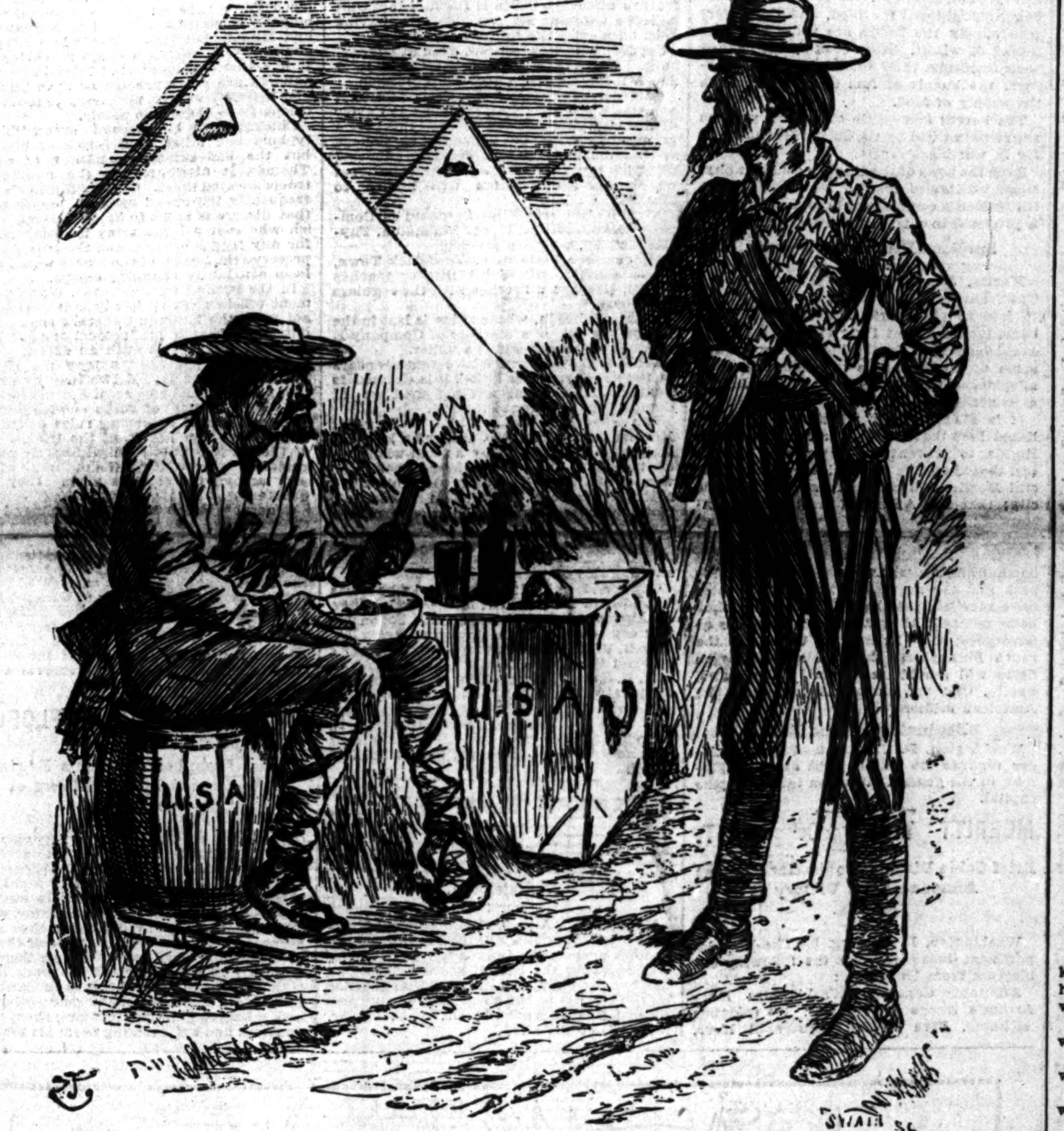
Cause of Spanish Attack.

The Spanish attack grew out of the fact that Colonel Colt, Major Dean, and Lieutenant Wardman of General Brooke's staff had, with Companies A and C of the Fourth Ohio, started early in the morning to reconnoiter to the northward with the object of ascertaining the truth of the reports that the Spaniards had mined the bridges on the road to Cayey, whither General Brooke's command is bound. On account of the smallness of the reconnoitering party the report that they had been attacked by the Spaniards

(Continued on second page.)

"FLOR DE CUBA!"

(WITH THE BLOOM OFF.)



Uncle Sam (to Cuba)—"See here! If I'd known what a durn'd worthless, ill-conditioned skunk you are I wouldn't ha' lifted a hand for you! But—now I'm here—guess I'm goin' to stay, and lick you into shape!"—Punch.

FIRST LAND FIGHT SHOWS MANILA'S DOOM.

Spanish Loss Is 350 Dead and Nearly a Thousand Wounded in the Terrific Contest That Raged in the Trenches Beneath the Deluge of a Typhoon.

THIRTEEN AMERICANS KILLED, TEN SERIOUSLY HURT

General Greene's Men Display Magnificent Courage in the Face of an Impetuous Attack—Plans Made Immediately for Storming the City Itself.

FIRE IN HOLD OF A TRANSPORT NEARLY CAUSES DISASTER.

FIRST LAND BATTLE AT MANILA.

American Loss	Dead	13
	Seriously wounded	10
	Slightly wounded	38
Spanish Loss	Dead	350
	Wounded	900

AMERICAN DEAD.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADY, JOHN Jr., Company I.
BURTON, W. H., Company E.
NOSS, JESSE, Company E.
BROWN, W. E., Company D.
HULL, JAMES Jr., Company E.
STILLWAGON, WM., Company E.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

McILLRATH, J. A., Battery H.
DAWSON, L., Battery K.

FIRST CALIFORNIA.

SERGEANT MORRIS JUSTH.

AMERICAN WOUNDED.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPTAIN LOAR,
LIEUT. GORDON,
LIEUT. BUTTERMORE,
SERGEANT ULCH,
SERGEANT HUNST,
SERGEANT WALTERS,
CORPORAL CROWMPELL,
SNYDER, ALVA,
MALOW, CHARLES,
CALHOUN, GEORGE,
SUMMELL, ALBERT,
FUNKMUZER, HARVEY,
SHIDLER, W.,
CARTER, C.,
POWELL, ARCHIBALD,
WASHABAUGH, GEORGE,
SNYDER, LEE,
SHAW, EARL,
WALLACE, C.,
HOBBS, S.,
SCHAOTE, FRANK,
WALSH, T.,
LOUDEN, ALBERT,
MINOR, HOWARD,
EMENHEISEN, CHAS.,
BISHOP, HARRY,
HOLMES, VICTOR,
JOHNSON, ARTHUR,
CARTER, CHARLES,

THIRD ARTILLERY.

CAPTAIN HOBBS,
STOCKFLETH, HENRY,
OFFICER, ROBERT,
SAUER, PHILIP,
WINFIELD, CHARLES,

FIRST CALIFORNIA.

CAPTAIN RICHTER,
STEWART, CHARLES,
PAYSON, H.,
O'NEIL, DANIEL,
SCHOETZ, DANIEL W.,
ROGERS, S.,
NICHOLSON, ROBERT,
EDWARDS, C.,
WINCKLER, J.,
TOWNSEND, MUSICIAN.

UTAH BATTERY.

LEAVER, PRIVATE.

DIED AT SEA ON VOYAGE TO MANILA.

RALPH BOWERS, signal corps of Los Angeles, on July 20.
ERNEST BOWKER, Wyoming Battalion, on July 20.
FREDERICK BUCKLAND, Thirteenth Minnesota of St. Paul.
R. D. KERR, Lieutenant of Engineers of Charleston, on July 21.
STEPHEN RODDY, Twenty-third Infantry of Dallas, Tex., on July 14.
W. D. KELLY, fireman of San Francisco, on July 19.
JOHN STOCKVILLE, fireman of San Francisco, on July 4.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,
JOHN FAY.

Manila Bay, Aug. 4, by Steamship to Hongkorg, Aug. 9.—The first land battle at Manila has been fought and the Americans have won.

Our loss is thirteen killed, ten seriously wounded, and thirty-eight slightly wounded.

The Spaniards lost 350 killed and 900 wounded.

They attacked the American outposts and were repulsed.

Our lines did not give an inch.

The battle took place on the night of July 31 and the morning of Aug. 1. The Spaniards made a concerted sortie from Manila upon the trenches and outposts at Camp Dewey, near Malate, commanded by Brigadier General Francis Vinton Greene, formerly Colonel of the Seventy-first New York.

The Spaniards directed their attack against the American right, held by the Tenth Pennsylvania, the flower of the Keystone State's National Guard. The Pennsylvanians fought like veterans and repulsed the Spaniards with terrible losses.

Officers of the British fleet anchored here went into Manila after the battle and reported back that the Spanish loss was almost incredible. The British Admiral told Admiral Dewey that the Spaniards had lost 350 killed and more than 900 wounded.

The sortie had been carefully planned. Stretching away from the American lines lay the insurgents. Their lines began where the Tenth Pennsylvania left off. Sunday, July 31, was a feast day, and the insurgent left flank withdrew, leaving the American right, held by the Pennsylvania boys, entirely unprotected.

General Greene, realizing this, ordered the Utah battery and two companies of the Tenth Pennsylvania, which were going away on other duty, back to reinforce the unguarded right.

In a Raging Typhoon.

It was a wild night. A tropical typhoon was raging. The wind swept down on the camp in frightful gusts. The rain fell in torrents. Lightning flashed and thunder crashed. Under cover of the conflict of the elements the enemy, numbering 3,000 men, advanced, determined to strike a blow before another transport could arrive.

It was 11 p. m. Suddenly a man out on the picket line heard something unusual in the thicket ahead.

He discharged his gun to give the alarms.

The drums beat the long roll. The soldiers tumbled out of their tents and formed in line in the pitch darkness of the raging storm. The officers rushed to their places, sword in hand.

"Form for attack!" was the command.

The trumpet sounded the call. On came the Spaniards, driving the American pickets before them. They were elated by the ease of it, 3,000 Spaniards driving in fifty Americans.

Suddenly they ran against the Tenth Pennsylvania.

"Fire three volleys!" was the command that rose high above the crash of the elements.

As one man the rifles of a thousand men cracked. The Spaniards recoiled. Again and again the Quaker boys fired. But the enemy outnumbered them three to one. They poured in a withering fire, but the Pennsylvanians held their ground.

The flash of the Mausers was all that could be seen. The First California came up on the run. Behind them were two companies of the Third Artillery, armed with rifles, with Captain O'Hara shouting his commands.

The Spaniards, in overwhelming numbers, were on the edge of the American trenches. The Californians poured in a terrific volley, and the regulars followed suit. Meanwhile the Quakers were holding their ground without yielding an inch.

"Eat 'Em Up, Boys!"

"Eat 'em up, boys," yelled Captain O'Hara, leading his men on.

The regulars discharged their pieces full in the faces of the Spaniards, doing frightful execution, mowing them down companies at a time. It was a rout for the enemy where they had expected overwhelming victory.

The Utah artillerymen came out of the fight with glory. Through mud axle deep the men pulled their guns, though the Spaniards were pouring in Mauser bullets like hail. They got two of their field pieces around the enemy's flank and poured in an enfilading fire. It proved too much for the foe. They retreated in great disorder, each man for himself.

By this time the Americans had used up all their available ammunition and could not follow the enemy.

Then the wounded, lying in the trenches, which were deep with bloodstained water, demanded attention. Not a cry or a groan was heard while the fight was on from our wounded men. In fact, they cheered on their unhurt comrades, and those that were still able to move passed over their cartridge belts when the ammunition ran low.

All night long the typhoon raged. When the lightning flashed the enemy could be seen carrying away their dead and wounded.

Killed Twenty to One.

"We've killed twenty to one," said Colonel Greene, when the fight was done.

Next day was one of sadness in the American camp. Though victory was with our arms again, there were the dead. They were buried with all the honors in the little graveyard of the Convent of Maracaban.

The next night, Aug. 1, the enemy renewed the attack. But this time there was no attempt at carrying the trenches by storm. The fight was at long range with heavy artillery. The Utah boys replied with their field pieces and silenced the Spaniards in an hour.

Our loss was one man killed—Frederick Springstead of the First Colorado—and two men wounded.

Again the Spaniards tried it, just before midnight of Aug. 2. Two men on our side were fatally wounded, and died the next day, bringing our loss up to thirteen killed.

Some of the more seriously wounded will die.

After the battle General Greene issued this congratulatory order:

"The Brigadier General commanding desires to thank the troops engaged last night for gallantry and skill displayed by them in repelling such a vigorous attack by largely superior forces of Spaniards. Not an inch of ground was yielded by the [illegible]

Pennsylvania Infantry and the Utah artillery stationed in the trenches. A battalion of the Third Artillery and First Regiment California Infantry moved forward to their support through a galling fire with the utmost intrepidity. The courage and stanchness shown by all in their first engagement is worthy of the highest commendation."

Manila Now Doomed.

Manila is doomed. Dewey on the sea and Merritt on the shore are almost ready to attack. The monitor Monterey arrived here today. The combined sea and land forces will attack Manila as soon as the monitor Monadnock arrives. It is due here Thursday, Aug. 11. Dewey's ships are stripping for action. The big guns are all shotted and ready to bombard Manila.

The third expedition has not landed yet. The sea has been too rough. Two lighters were capsized in an attempt to land and three natives were drowned. All the troops will go ashore as soon as it moderates.

General Merritt has organized his government troops into two brigades, comprising one division. The brigades are commanded by Generals McArthur and Greene respectively.

General Anderson commands the division. In the First Brigade are the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Regiments Infantry, the Astor Battery, and the Wyoming, North Dakota, Idaho, and Minnesota Volunteers.

In the Second Brigade are the Third Artillery, the Eighteenth Infantry, and the engineer detachment, all regulars; the California, Colorado, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania volunteers, and the Utah battery.

At Cavite the Oregon troops are in garrison.

Unofficial word has been received here that Spain has sued for peace, but the operations will not be delayed by anything short of orders from Washington. Admiral Dewey can sweep the Spanish trenches and forts when word comes that troops ashore are ready to attack.

Manila's fall is only a question of a few days, perhaps hours. Within the town the situation is most critical. All meat is exhausted and there is no way of getting more. At night all lights are extinguished. A cordon of trenches surround the city and two batteries of nine-inch guns point their muzzles toward the Americans.

Tonight our men are sleeping on their arms. The order for attack may come in the morning.

Trip of Third Expedition.

The third Philippine expedition is here, twenty-two days out from Honolulu. Never did an expedition encounter more dangers or endure more perils. On the voyage six men and one officer died and fifty more were taken sick. Typhoid and meningitis played havoc on the transports. Two firemen went insane and leaped overboard.

But fire was the worst peril of all.

The fleet of transports and its convoy, the monitor Monterey, were three days out from Hawaii when fire was discovered aboard the transport Morgan City. One of the crew reported to Captain Dillon that there was a blaze in the coal bunkers.

"Get out the hose," whispered the Captain to the first mate.

At midnight, when all the troops were asleep, Captain Dillon assembled the crew and told them the news. Every man was pledged to secrecy. To let the soldiers know that they were over a raging fire would be to precipitate a panic.

Battling with Fire at Sea.

Silently the men coupled on the hose and the steam pipes. Then they began battling the flames in the hold. Next morning the fire was as fierce as ever. Night and day the heroic crew fought the fire, but with little success. And still the troops aboard did not know that a fire was burning beneath their feet.

The Morgan City fell off in speed and the whole fleet was delayed. Captain Dillon did not signal the flagship. He kept his men at work fighting the flames in the bunkers while the troops went about on deck all unconscious of their peril.

The bunkers were still burning when the Morgan City arrived here. Then for the first time the troops learned of their danger. The flames were extinguished after the ship had been in port a few hours. On board the Morgan City were 600 men of the Idaho volunteers and a detachment of Nebraska volunteers.

The next most interesting incident of the voyage was the sight of the active volcano Farallon de Pajaros. The ships passed it on the night of July 23, when it was in full operation. A column of flame mounted far into the air and illumined the sea. The men crowded to the rails and enjoyed the spectacle until it sank beneath the horizon, leaving only a pillar of flame mirrored in the clouds.

All through the voyage a watchful eye was kept for hostile sail, but none was seen. All the talk was of Camara and his fleet that was to do so much. The men half expected to encounter this squadron in mid ocean.

Dewey Ready for Camara.

Dewey was prepared for Camara had he dared to come through the Suez Canal, and the officers of the American fleet say that there would have been a repetition of the battle of May 1, when Dewey disposed of Montejo's fleet without the loss of a single life or an injury of any importance to any ship.

The stores of the ships were carelessly packed at San Francisco, but about 12,000 pounds of fresh beef was spoiled on the Indiana and several thousand pounds more on the other transports.

All the commanding officers are in good health.

Of the men who died, Roddy, Bowers, and Lieutenant Kerr died on the Indiana. All their symptoms were the same. They began with a raging fever and lapsed into unconsciousness within a few hours. In thirty-six hours after the attack they were dead. At first the physicians were puzzled by the symptoms, but finally diagnosed the malady as spinal meningitis. The heat of the sun, they said, was the chief cause of the attacks.

Lieutenant Kerr had graduated from West Point in April last and was at once assigned to the engineering corps because of his high standing in his class.

A few hours after death each body was consigned to the ocean, the Chaplain reading the simple service for the burial of the dead at sea.

Stockville and Kelly were firemen. They became insane from the combined effects of the heat in the firerooms and from the sun overhead. It drove them crazy and, running upon deck with screams of agony, they jumped overboard and were lost.

For 1,000 miles the heat was intense and stifling. The ships steamed along the twentieth parallel of latitude on a sea like glass, with a temperature in the 90s. Such breeze as there was was astern and did no good.

The heat moderated on July 26, when Cape Engano was sighted, by the cooling breezes from the China Sea.

The fleet got a great welcome in Manila Bay from the warships under Admiral Dewey, another from the transports there, and a third from the troops ashore.

The sick troops are improving rapidly.

Another Account of the Battle.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY JOHN BARRETT, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO SIAM.]

Cavite, Manila Bay, Aug. 4, via Hongkong, Aug. 9.—The attack on Manila awaits the landing of the American troops now in the harbor. The monitor Monterey has arrived, and Admiral Dewey is more than ever the master of the situation. All the strain caused by the possibility of German interference has been removed by the arrival of the fighting monitor.

At the same time the hope that Governor General Augusti would surrender without a fierce battle has been dispelled. Compelled by the arguments of the military officers under him, forced by the martial demands of the Archbishop of Manila, and perhaps prompted by the sullenness of Aguinaldo and his insurgents, Augusti ordered the fierce assault on our lines during the storm of Sunday night, July 31.

Moreover, the Governor General has issued his proclamation that he will defend the city to the bitter end. Still, it is hoped that the failure of Sunday night may lead to an easier capitulation.

Of course, this battle has been the principal subject of comment in the squadron, on the transports, and in the trenches.

Malate is a fortified town on the road from Cavite to Manila, and it represents the closest approach of the attack on the city proper. The insurgents had invested the place and fought hotly there, losing many men. Then they gave way and the American forces were pushed into the place they vacated.

Advance of Greene's Men.

The Americans, under General Greene, intrenched themselves, threw out pickets, and began a slow but systematic advance while awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. On Sunday the Spaniards saw that the Americans were getting ready to land a superior force and that every few days brought them reinforcements. So an attack was ordered.

A typhoon had set in, the rain was descending in torrents, and the night was black as a hole in the universe when 3,000 Spaniards attacked the American position on its right flank. The insurgents had withdrawn for feast day celebrations and their withdrawal left our right open. But a line of vigilant pickets was out, and these men fired on the Spanish advance and then retreated slowly, firing as they came in.

At once there was a great stir in camp, but no confusion. The Tenth Pennsylvania bore the brunt of the attack and checked the Spanish advance until the Utah Battery, the First California Volunteers, and two companies of the Third Artillery, fighting as infantry, could get up to strengthen the right of the line.

Bold Advance of Spaniards.

It was a dreadful night, and the Spaniards came on boldly through the dark right up to the American intrenchments. The volunteers fought back like veterans, though this was the first time they had been under fire. Captain Young got his Utah Battery into position with some difficulty on account of the mud, but he soon was enfilading the enemy's ranks. The Americans were outnumbered, but they did not yield an inch and their fire was fearfully destructive.

After a stubborn fight the Spaniards were beaten off on the run. They reformed, however, and came again. By this time the Americans were in position and under complete discipline, and their fire was all the more deadly. They poured volley after volley wherever the Spanish rifles flashed, and again the enemy retreated.

They tried a third attack, but it was feeble, and some of the Americans pursued their retreat doing much execution. The loss was more than ordinarily disproportionate, though the exact Spanish figures cannot be obtained.

The British Admiral says the general estimate in Manila is that between 300 and 400 Spaniards were killed and nearly 1,000 wounded. These figures are altogether possible even in a slight engagement, as there was between three and four hours of continuous fighting, some of it hand to hand, and all of it at murderous range.

It must be remembered that there were from 3,000 to 3,500 Spaniards in this attack and only 900 Americans, and that the Spaniards were veteran troops, while all but two companies in the defense were American volunteers, under fire for the first time. But the American victory was complete.

Then, too, the Spanish had the advantage of artillery. When the First California and the Pennsylvania reserves advanced to the support of the right wing, where the main body of Pennsylvanians were battling like heroes, they were subjected, both on the Real road and the beach, to a heavy fire. But there was no flinching or wavering. They found that the Tenth Pennsylvania had but four rounds of ammunition remaining when the reserves brought up fresh supplies.

The Spaniards had, by a rush, gone 150 yards through and beyond our right flank, when the regulars of the Third Artillery, armed as infantrymen, pushed them back in confusion, the Pennsylvanians and Utah battery aiding gallantly in the work.

The Astor battery tried its best to get into action, but its ammunition was useless. It had been wet during a capsize at the landing, and in the fearful downpour of the storm would not explode.

Follow Up First Attack.

After the attack on the right wing, which began at 11 o'clock at night, had been repulsed, the second Spanish attack at 2 o'clock in the morning was directed against our left wing. After thirty minutes of fighting the enemy was again beaten off, and the rain seemed to be so heavy as to make further attack impossible.

But at 3:50 a. m. the battle was resumed at longer range, Spanish sharpshooters firing from the trees and the batteries firing constantly, using brass-coated bullets. The Americans, soaked and powder-stained, stuck to their guns for fourteen hours without relief.

The hospital of the Pennsylvanians, 200 yards in the rear of their line, was constantly under fire and riddled by bullets. No lights were there, or none could be shown, and the accommodations were entirely inadequate.

The Spaniards resumed firing on the night of Aug. 1, but the battle had by that time settled down into an artillery duel.

Spanish shells killed William Springfield of the First Colorado, and wounded Private Fred Field of the First California and Private Edward Zachary of the Colorado regiment.

On the night of the 2d there was some desultory firing. P. Lewis of the First Nebraska was killed, and another private of the same regiment was wounded. This ended the battle, though nightly skirmishes continue. The ships took no part. But in a day or two, if General Augustini does not show the white flag, he will be given a taste of American valor when it is led to an attack.

Insurgents Show Their Colors.

There has arisen out of this fighting, however, a most serious question as to the attitude of Aguinaldo and the Philipinos. More than 500 of them quit the trenches on Sunday morning, leaving our right wing exposed. Though it was their feast day, it is believed they acted in concert with the Spaniards. Practically not a Philipino fought during all the engagement.

So orders have been issued that the American troops shall have absolutely no communication with the natives. Aguinaldo estimated the Spanish loss at only 100 killed. His attitude remains unsatisfactory. It was lamentable that the fight occurred at all, as it is believed it could have been avoided by the efforts now making to induce Augustini to surrender.

Chaplains McKinnon and Doher, who are Catholics, attempted to enter Manila on Tuesday last to treat with the Archbishop. They were unsuccessful in their effort to pass the Spanish lines, but will try again.

The Monterey and its convoyed collier, the Brutus, arrived today. They did not hoist the flag on the Carolines, but stopped at Guam, in the Ladrones, the port captured by the Charleston after an opera bouffe encounter, and found everything quiet there, the inhabitants being contented under the American flag.

The Monterey had an easy voyage, with fair weather most of the way, and the officers and crew stood the trip splendidly. They were given a tremendous welcome, as the Monterey makes the preponderance of American force in these waters unquestionable.

The transports Indiana, Ohio, Valencia, Para, and Morgan arrived safely on the afternoon of July 31 and were heartily cheered by the sailors on the ships and the soldiers in the camps. They made no stops after Honolulu and sighted the Island of Assumption, but no vessels. General McArthur says the trip was satisfactory in every sense.

Nearly all the men are in good condition, though an officer and four privates died at sea and a few are sick with measles and fever. Lieutenant Robert Kerr of the engineers, whose home is in Charleston, W. Va., died of spinal meningitis on July 21. Private Roddy of Company L, Twenty-third Infantry, who was from Dallas, Tex., was fatally stricken with apoplexy on July 13. Private Bowers of the Signal Corps died of heart failure on July 20. Private Bourke of the First Wyoming, whose home is at Douglas, Wyo., was a victim of typhoid fever on July 24, and Fireman Kelly of the steamer Ohio committed suicide by jumping overboard on July 19.

The condition of none of the men now ill is serious.

The Minnesota, Dakota, Idaho, and Wyoming volunteers, with the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regulars, the batteries, and the staff of the newly arrived expedition, have specially requested the announcement to their homes of their safe arrival.

There have been six days of continuous storm, with heavy rain and wind, concluding with a genuine typhoon. This has greatly delayed the landing of this expedition. Two lighters loaded with 400 men were wrecked on the beach in the heavy surf, but not a soldier was drowned. The rains have soaked the soldiers in the camps and filled the trenches. Still the men are not dispirited. Sickness, exclusive of the wounded, is remarkably limited.

In other words, the troops are ready for the attack, and the fall of Manila is expected just as soon as the men of the last expedition can be landed.

Fleet Prepares for Action.

All the warships today sent their boats and extra tackle ashore, preparing for action in the bombardment of the walled city and the batteries. The end is near. As for the condition of the city itself dysentery has become epidemic and cholera complaints are numerous.

British Consul Walker died of the prevailing dysentery on Aug. 2. All the American flags were set at half-mast out of respect to his memory. The water in the city is bad and the food supply painfully limited.

The rich are now suffering as well as the poor. The troops have practically all the meat, bread, and flour. Horses and dogs are being slaughtered for food, and the bakers who supply the troops are using rye flour insead of wheat. They cook by the heat of their furniture, their doors and window casings, the supply of fuel being as small as the supply of food.

The horses and cattle of private persons are seized at will by the authorities and paid for in worthless drafts.

Even the pony of the English consular physician was levied upon but recovered. British residents complain of despoilation and it is proposed to complain to England.

Specious Plea of Insurgents.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Manila, July 30, via Hongkong, Aug. 9.—The insurgents deny that they have offered to join the Spaniards against the Americans, insisting that their offer was only to avoid bloodshed, in the hope of reconciling some of the Spaniards to renouncing their allegiance to Spain by inducing the Americans not to bombard the city.

It is alleged in a dispatch officially published here that Germany is combining with Russia to prevent the capture of Manila, and that therefore Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will refrain from attacking the city; that the American resources are exhausted; that Admiral Cervera, on issuing from Santiago harbor, was victorious, and captured Admiral Sampson, afterwards bombarding American ports; that the Cherokees and the negroes in the United States have rebelled; that President McKinley has been mobbed; that Admiral Camara is at Singapore; that he is going to land in the south Philippines; that the allied Spanish fleets will annihilate Admiral Dewey, and, finally, that the climate is decimating the American soldiers.

Beginning of the End.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Secretary Alger regards the Manila fight as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

MERRITT TELLS OF FIGHT.

Brief Cable Dispatch to the Government Announces the Victory at Manila.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—The War department today received the following cablegram from Hongkong:

Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur's troops arrived 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths, Lieutenant Kerr, engineers, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city Greene's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well; held position. Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss, killed:

Tenth Pennsylvania—JOHN BRADY and WALTER BROWN.
Infantry—WILLIAM E. BRINTON, JACOB HULL, JESSE NOSS, WILLIAM STILLWAGON.
First California—MAURICE JUST.
Third Artillery—ELI DAWSON.
First Colorado—FRED SPRINGSTEAD.

Seriously wounded:

Tenth Pennsylvania—Sergeant ALVA WALTER, Privates LEE SNYDER, VICTOR HOLMES, C. S. CARTER, ARTHUR JOHNSON.
First California—Captain R. RICHTER, Private C. J. EDWARDS.
Third Artillery—Private CHARLES WINFIELD, J. A. McELROTH.
Thirty-eight slightly wounded.

MERRITT.

General Merritt's force in the Philippines consists of the three expeditions which have arrived there, amounting to 460 officers and 10,464 men. They are the First California, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Idaho, First Wyoming, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third United States Infantry, the First California Battery, the Astor Battery, and Batteries G, H, K, and L, Third United States Artillery.

VICTIMS OF MANILA FIGHT.

Something About the Men Who Fell in the Battle at Camp Dewey.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 9.—Of the nine men reported killed at the battle near Malate July 31 six were from western Pennsylvania. In addition to John Brady and Walter E. Brown, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, and William Stillwagon, who are credited to the regular infantry, were members of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Lee Snyder, who is among the seriously wounded, died since the battle.

Brady, who heads the list of killed, was a member of Company I of Greensburg. He was a farmer and lived near Madison, Westmoreland County, where he left a wife and four children when he went to war.

Brown was a private in Company K of Connellsville, and before enlisting kept a general store at Vanderbilt in the coke region.

Stillwagon and Noss were coal miners and lived at Mount Pleasant. Both were old members of the Pennsylvania National Guard before the regiment was mustered into the United States service.

Noss was a member of Company E. A feature about his death is the fact fact that he left a wife and one son, the latter having been born after the father's departure.

Snyder, who was injured, lived at Greensburg. He was a member of Company I and a mechanical engineer by profession.

Carter lived at Graysville, Greene County, and was a brother of Attorney W. P. Carter of this city. He was a member of this year's graduating class of Waynesburg College and having gone to fight before graduating night his chair was draped with the national colors and his diploma was mailed to Manila.

Alva Walter was First Sergeant of Company D and lived at Upper Middleton, Fayette County, near Uniontown.

Holmes is a resident of Frederick Town, Green County, where his mother teaches school. He has a brother with the regulars in Cuba.

Arthur Johnson, whose name is last in the list of injured, is a member of Company E of Mount Pleasant and is a miner.

William E. Brinton, whose name appears in the list of regulars killed, it is claimed is William E. Purton, another member of Company E of Mount Pleasant.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 9.—Sergeant Maurice Just, the only Californian killed at Malate, was employed by a local wholesale clothing firm as its city salesman before he went to the war. He was 24 years old and a native of this city. He was an enthusiastic National Guardsman, and had risen from the ranks to the position he held when killed by Spanish bullets. Strange to say, he was the first California volunteer accepted by the examining surgeons.

Captain Reinholdt Richter, who was wounded in the battle at Malate, is a native of Australia, aged 48 years. He began his military career in the regular army in March, 1880, being discharged with the rank of First Sergeant of Battery D, First Artillery, U. S. A., in March, 1885. He entered the National Guard of California in July, 1889, and was retired as First Lieutenant of Battery B, First Artillery, Sept. 1, 1894. In March, 1890, he was reëlected Captain of Company C, First Infantry, at the head of which he went to Manila.

KIRKLAND IS NEAR TO DEATH.

Rear Admiral Operated Upon by a Former Naval Surgeon at Vallejo, Cal.

Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral Kirkland is more seriously ill than he or even the doctors suspected. Only a few days ago he was enjoying the best of health. Today he has but one chance to live, and that depends on the success of the surgical operation performed this afternoon by Dr. W. G. Taylor, formerly of the navy.

TROOPS TO COME NORTH.

Alger Determines On a General Movement Away from the Fever Camps.

MUCH TYPHOID IS ABOUT.

Fear for the Health of the Men Stationed at Tampa and Other Points.

TO SEEK A COOLER CLIME.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—In view of the existence of fever in the various Southern camps Secretary Alger has determined upon a general movement northward of the troops at Chickamauga, Miami, and Fernandina. Secretary Alger has quietly made an investigation of the sanitary conditions of all the camps and the results were startling in their nature.

It was at once apparent that in order to preserve the health of the troops the camps would have to be moved to a healthier climate. Although the movement has been decided upon and the commanding officers have received their orders, Secretary Alger and officials of the War department have not yet selected definitely the sites of the new camps. It is possible that the troops at Tampa, who were about to embark on a journey to Porto Rico, will be moved to Montauk Point.

Tampa has been discovered to be a veritable pesthole of typhoid fever and it is recognized that the soldiers who have been encamped there will need a better climate than that which exists in any of the Southern States to aid them in fighting the germs of the disease, which have already taken a hold upon their systems. Indeed, it was recognized some time ago, when General Coppinger's corps was removed to Fernandina and Miami, that Tampa would be a dangerous place to use as a camp much longer. It has now developed that Miami and Fernandina are not much better than Tampa, and hence it will be necessary to move the troops from these two points.

Chickamauga has proved susceptible to typhoid and other mild forms of disease, but the bad sanitary condition of Camp Thomas is attributed to the number of troops located there. General Sternberg has frequently impressed upon the department that disease is liable to break out and flourish wherever a large army is concentrated for any length of time, and the only way to preserve the health of the troops would be to keep constantly changing camps.

In the rush of war, however, War department officials say it has been impossible to act upon the Surgeon General's suggestion, but admit that if his instructions had been followed sickness to such an extent would not now be prevalent among the troops. Secretary Alger issued two lengthy orders today, compiled by General Sternberg, calling the attention of corps commanders to the necessity of observing rules calculated to preserve the health of the troops. One of these was sent to General Shafter for his guidance in preventing the outbreak of disease among his soldiers when they are quartered at Montauk Point.

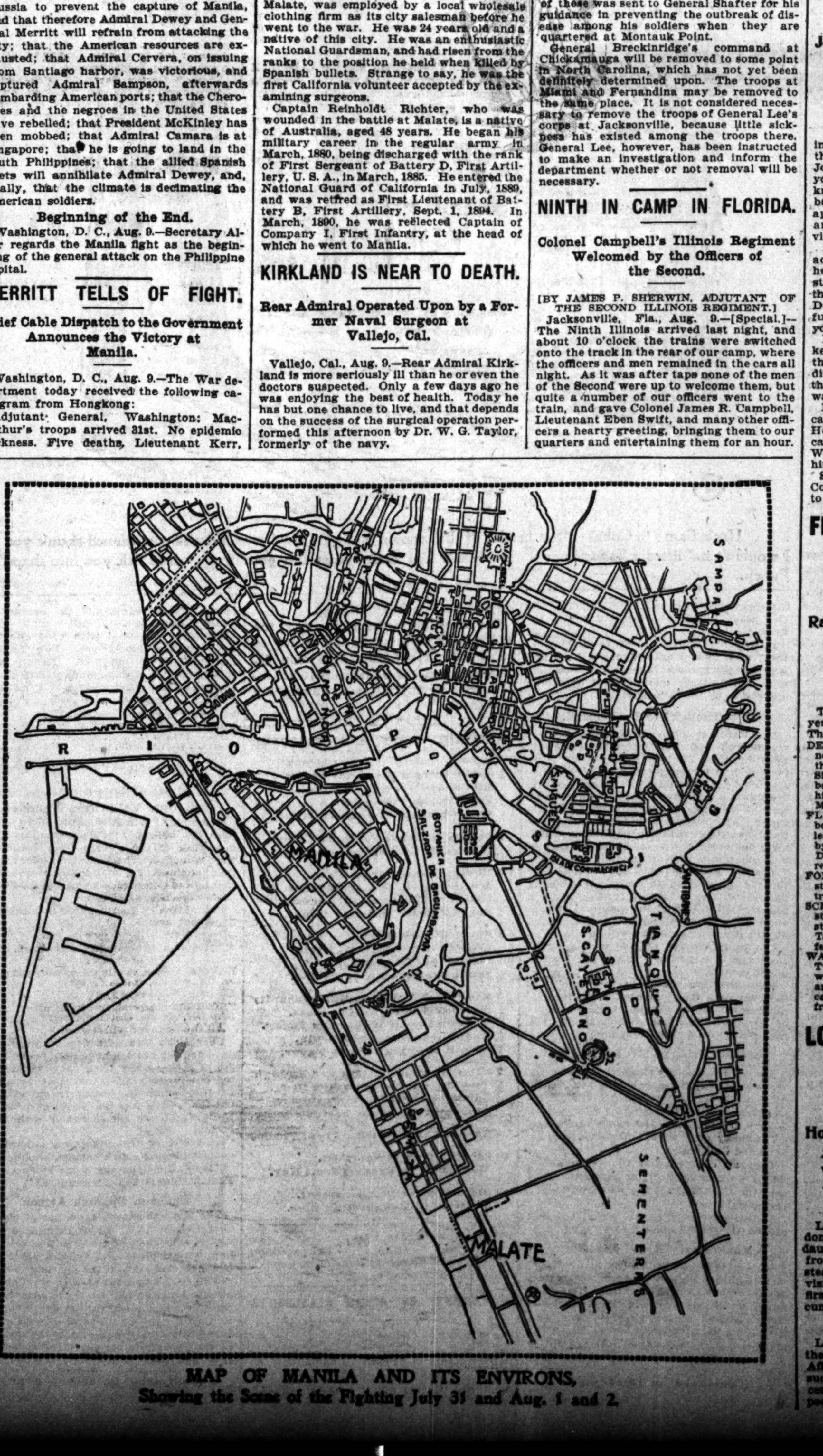
General Breckinridge's command at Chickamauga will be removed to some point in North Carolina, which has not yet been definitely determined upon. The troops at Miami and Fernandina may be removed to the same place. It is not considered necessary to remove the troops of General Lee's corps at Jacksonville, because little sickness has existed among the troops there. General Lee, however, has been instructed to make an investigation and inform the department whether or not removal will be necessary.

NINTH IN CAMP IN FLORIDA.

Colonel Campbell's Illinois Regiment Welcomed by the Officers of the Second.

[BY JAMES P. SHERWIN, ADJUTANT OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT.]

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Ninth Illinois arrived last night, and about 10 o'clock the trains were switched onto the track in the rear of our camp, where the officers and men remained in the cars all night. As it was after taps none of the men of the Second were up to welcome them, but quite a number of our officers went to the train, and gave Colonel James R. Campbell, Lieutenant Eben Swift, and many other officers a hearty greeting, bringing them to our quarters and entertaining them for an hour.



MAP OF MANILA AND ITS ENVIRONS,
Showing the Scene of the Fighting July 31 and Aug. 1 and 2.

FIGHTING IN PORTO RICO.

(Continued from first page.)

caused consternation at the Guayama headquarters.

A strong force was, however, at once hurried to the front. There were no horses to haul the dynamite guns, but the men buckled to and dragged them over the hills for five miles to the scene of action.

On the way several privates of Company C were met. They reported that that company and Company A had been practically annihilated by Spanish artillery.

At 2 o'clock the reinforcements reached a turn of the road, and the whole scene of the engagement lay before them. They stood directly on the spot where the first ambuscade had been made. The road here takes a sudden turn to the right, while 300 yards further on it makes a quick turn to the left. Thus the marching troops were exposed at both turns to fire from the hills on either side. The Spaniards were about 600 yards away. They were intrenched on one side behind a blockhouse, and on the other behind earthworks on top of a hill.

Almost Causes a Stampede.

A stampede was started in Company C by the collapse of Captain Biddle, who was prostrated by the heat. When he fell it was generally believed he had been shot, and the effect on the men might have been serious had it not been for Lieutenant Wardman, who assumed command of the company and fought gallantly through the engagement. As soon as reinforcements arrived he pressed forward with his men to the top of the hill.

Just at this time the dynamite guns got into action. The first shot landed at one side of the blockhouse and exploded with a terrific roar. The Spaniards were thrown into a state of panic by the explosion and were seen flying from the hill at top speed in all directions excepting toward the Americans. The shell tore a hole in the ground for a distance of fifty feet and the shock of the explosion could be felt where the Americans stood.

After the third shot from the dynamite guns the Spaniards were in full retreat. The Americans then retired to Guayama for the night.

Americans Advance Toward San Juan.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—General Henry, with the Sixth Illinois and the Sixth Massachusetts, moved today by way of Adjuntas on Arecibo, which is about twenty miles north of Adjuntas, as the crow flies. A short stretch of the road that troops will have to follow is in bad condition.

Practically all our troops are in motion, in four columns, towards the capital of this island, San Juan.

Said to Have Retaken Fajardo.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico has been received by the Minister of War, Lieutenant General Correa, saying that a Spanish force under Colonel Pinto has entered the Town of Fajardo, previously occupied by the Americans, who, on retiring, took their flag with them.

According to the same dispatch a force of insurgents attempted to surprise the Spanish outposts at Arecibo, on the north coast of Porto Rico, but was repulsed, several insurgents being taken prisoners.

ELOPEMENT PLAN IS FRUSTRATED BY AN IRATE GUARDIAN.

John Schultz, for Trying to Wed Maryanna Nishcack in Secret, Is Beaten Into Insensibility by Her Half Brother, John Dubin.

The plan of John Schultz to elope last evening with Maryanna Nishcack went awry through their unforeseen encounter with John Dubin, half brother and guardian of the young woman. It ended by Schultz being knocked down, kicked into an alley and beaten until Stanley Franteck, a neighbor, appeared on the scene armed with a cudgel and compelled Dubin to release his love lorn victim.

Miss Nishcack, who is 20 years old, became acquainted with Schultz two years ago when he went to board at Dubin's house, 38 Fry street, where she was living. As soon as they gave evidence of fondness for each other Dubin protested against Schultz showing further attention to his ward and ordered the young woman's suitor from the house.

Nothing daunted by opposition, the pair kept up a clandestine courtship for more than a year, at last planning a secret wedding. A time was chosen when it was thought Dubin would not be at home. It was at this point the plan failed.

But Dubin was not at home when the police called later in the evening to look for him. He left as soon as he had turned Miss Nishcack over to the custody of his wife. The West Chicago Avenue police are looking for him.

Schultz, unconscious, was taken to the County Hospital. He was soon restored to consciousness and will recover.

FIVE PERSONS DIE FROM ACCIDENTS IN OR NEAR CHICAGO.

Railroad Trains, Trolley Cars, and a Loaded Wagon Crush Life from Victims Ranging from 3 to 80 Years in Age.

The deaths of five persons were caused yesterday by accidents in or near Chicago. The dead are:

DEESE, CHARLES, 199 Newberry avenue, engineer on the Fort Wayne road, found dead beside the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tracks at Sixteenth and Morgan streets. Believed to have been struck and killed by a train while going to his work in the morning. Body taken to County Morgue.

FLEMING, MARGARET, 10 years old, 545 Dearborn avenue, fell from a bicycle while trying to learn to ride in the afternoon and was run over by a loaded sand wagon driven by Fred Espenner. Death was instantaneous. Espenner was arrested and released on bonds, pending an inquest.

FOLEY, PATRICK, 80 years old, struck and instantly killed by a Chicago and Alton passenger train near his farm in the vicinity of Summit.

SCHUSTER, JOHN, 3 years old, 248 Wells street, struck by a cable train in the afternoon at Wells street and Institute place and both legs cut off. Taken to Passavant Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

WAGNER, JOSEPH, 8 years old, 1697 West Twelfth street, jumped from the step of an ice wagon to the street car tracks at Twelfth street and Kedzie avenue and was struck by a trolley car. Skull fractured and other injuries received, from which he died later at the County Hospital.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

Horatio David Davies Prepares to Sail on the Teutonic for New York—First to View America While in Office.

London, Aug. 9.—The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Horatio David Davies and his daughter, Miss Davies, will sail for New York from Liverpool on board the White Star line steamship Teutonic on Aug. 18 for a short visit to America. Mr. Davies will be the first Lord Mayor to visit America during incumbency.

May Make Curson a Peer.

London, Aug. 9.—Should George N. Curson, the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, be appointed Viceroy of India in succession to the Earl of Elgin, as appears certain, he will probably be raised to the peerage before he starts.

WHOLESALE LYNCHING.

Five Negroes Are Put to Death for the Orr Murder at Clarendon, Ark.

SUICIDE OF HIS WIFE.

Sixth Party to the Assassination Escapes Before the Law Can Reach Her.

MURDERED MAN WEALTHY.

Clarendon, Ark., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—A mob of about 200 gathered in front of the Monroe County jail at 11:30 tonight, forced Deputy Sheriff Milwee to surrender and turn the keys over to them, and then proceeded to hang five persons for the assassination of John T. Orr.

The Dead.

MRS. J. ORR,	RILLA WEAVER,
MANSE CASTLE,	SUSIE JACOBS,
DENNIS RICORD,	WILL SAUNDERS.

The five persons lynched were negroes.

The report of the lynching was received here at an early hour this morning after telegraphic communication had suspended for the night, and the only authentic details of the affair came from a railroad operator at Clarendon who saw the lynching.

Four bodies, two women and two men, are hanging from the limb of a tree not far from his office, and a few paces away dangles the body of another negro woman, the former cook in the Orr household.

Another Guilty One Escapes.

Miss Morris, a Jewess, implicated in the assassination, was not hanged, she having disappeared last night.

The bodies of the lynched men and women are placarded: "This is the penalty for murder."

The mob was quiet, not half of the town knowing of what was going on. There was not a loud word spoken or a gun fired.

Suicide of the Wife.

Mrs. Orr cheated the hangman by taking morphine. At 9 o'clock last night the doctor said she could not live until morning. If she had not taken the poison the chances are that all would have been executed legally.

Paid for the Murder.

On the night of July 30 J. T. Orr was assassinated after returning home from choir practice. A load of buckshot was fired through a window while he was making a glass of lemonade, killing him instantly. Mrs. Orr confessed on Saturday that she abetted the assassination, and the negroes said she promised them $200 each if they would kill her husband. The wife's defense was that she talked with the negroes, but had no idea they would take her at her word.

Sunday night and again Monday night mobs gathered in front of the jail, threatening to lynch the prisoners, but were persuaded to disperse.

The crime was shrouded in mystery until Miss Morris told somebody that she knew who fired the shot.

A coroner's inquest resulted in the arrest of the five negroes and Mrs. Orr, and a warrant for Miss Morris.

Orr a Wealthy Man.

Orr's life was insured for $5,000 and it developed at the inquest that Orr and his wife lived unhappily. Mr. Orr was formerly a theatrical man. In 1890 the couple eloped to a summer resort in Wisconsin and were married. Later they settled in Clarendon, where Orr prospered in business and was considered wealthy at the time of his death.

LOOKING FOR A SUCCESSOR TO SECRETARY DAY.

President McKinley May Appoint Either Postmaster General Smith or Ambassador Hay to the Place Which Is About to Be Vacated.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Already the successor of Secretary Day is being considered, and the names of Postmaster General Smith, Ambassador Hay, and Attorney General Griggs are being discussed.

It is not believed that President McKinley will follow the precedent established by his predecessor in appointing his Attorney General at the head of his Cabinet, as was done in Mr. Olney's case. Postmaster General Smith has all the qualifications required to fill the position, in which so much tact is required, and it is believed the choice lies between him and Ambassador Hay, who has had an extended diplomatic career, and would be a successful Secretary of State.

From those who are close to the President it is learned that he is undecided whether the Ambassador to the Court of St. James will be recalled or the Postmaster General promoted.

A NEW ERA FOR TYPEWRITERS.

Establishing a New Standard for High-Grade Machines.

The Hartford Typewriter Co., of Hartford, Conn., has, in its latest model, produced a typewriter which is the best all-around machine yet put on the market. The Hartford Typewriter combines the attachments, improvements and simplicity which will do the greatest possible work in the shortest time, with the smallest amount of labor or noise—improving over all other machines—and at the same time is put on sale for $50. This price is made possible because the Hartford has less complicated mechanism than ordinary typewriters and fewer parts. The dealer in this city is W. C. GOODHUE, Room 48, 161 La Salle street, and will be pleased to give more detailed information.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powd
AN ELEGANT TOILET LU
Used by people of refine
for over a quarter of a c

TROOPS ARE COMING HOME.

Prospect of Getting the Soldiers Out of Cuba Quickly.

CONTROVERSY GOES ON.

Surgeon General Sternberg Replies Sharply to General Shafter.

DEATH OF ILLINOIS MEN.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Santiago, Aug. 9.—The first transport to leave here with cavalry should reach Montauk Point by Friday at the latest. It is the Vigilancia, and it will arrive long before any of the others.

The entire cavalry division, excepting the Ninth and Tenth, colored troops, which are left behind, embarked tonight.

The hospital ship Olivette, carrying 400 sick and wounded, left tonight.

Captain Gregory Barrett of the Tenth Infantry died on board the transport Los Angeles at Calentura on the 7th of yellow fever. He was buried here.

There are fewer sick in Santiago now than at any time for three weeks past.

Lieutenant Willie Tiffany of the Rough Riders, well-known in New York, is held here as a yellow fever suspect. He is quarantined at the fever camp. His condition was much improved today.

The number of deaths in the city still exceeds forty daily.

Eight transports to carry the artillery and infantry regiments are expected on Thursday.

General Shafter said today that he expected all the troops, excepting the colored cavalry and immunes, will have left Santiago within ten days.

The Alicante was today loaded with Spanish sick. It is to carry 1,000. They will leave early in the morning.

FIRST ILLINOIS MEN DEAD.

E. W. Whiting and Charles Hoadley Succumb to Illness in Cuba—Gen. Shafter's Official Report.

Santiago, Aug. 9.—Adjutant General, Washington: Deaths Aug. 8 were as follows:

HOADLEY, CHARLES, private, Company L, First Illinois, stegnosis of common bile duct.
WHITING, E. W., private, Company A, First Illinois, typhoid fever.
GALVIN, WILLIAM J., private, Company A, Eighth Infantry, intermittent malarial fever.
CONLEY, JAMES, private, Troop C, First Cavalry, malarial fever.
PEPER, JOHN, private, Company E, Sixth Infantry, acute dysentery.
KYTE, JOHN, corporal, Company L, Eighth Massachusetts, malarial fever.
LEININGER, JOHN A., Captain, Company F, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever.
BJORK, GUSTAV A., private, Company A, Twelfth Infantry, acute diarrhœa.
KELLOCK, W., private, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever, remittent, and diarrhœa.
HARTMAN, THEODORE, private, Company H, Eighth Infantry, gunshot wound of head, suicide.
DAW, HERBERT, private, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever and pneumonia.
REEVES, WALTER, private, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever.

Total number of sick, 3,017; total number of fever cases, 2,086; total number of new cases, 254; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 390.

SHAFTER,
Major General.

TWO MORE PRIZES COME IN.

Norwegian Freight Steamers Captured While Trying to Enter Ports in the Island of Cuba.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 9.—Two Norwegian steamers have been added to the United States' large collection of war prizes. They are the Aladdin, captured by the auxiliary gunboat Hawk off Cadiz light, Isle of Pines, on Saturday last, and the Bergen, taken by the auxiliary gunboat Viking off Francis Key on Sunday.

The Aladdin had cleared from Tampico, Mexico, for Sagua la Grande with a cargo of sugar.

The Bergen was ostensibly bound from Santiago for the same port for the purpose, it is said, of taking off refugees.

Both steamers were seized without difficulty and were brought in here today by prize crews, respectively under the command of Ensign Schofield and Lieutenant C. B. Belles.

GUARDING THE ARMY'S HEALTH.

Instructions to General Shafter Regulating the Movement of Troops to the United States.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—The following order has been sent to General Shafter by Adjutant General Corbin for his instruction regarding the embarkation of troops from Santiago to Montauk Point:

"Recommendations of Surgeon Generals of army and marine hospital service as follows should be accomplished as far as practicable:

"1. Hold troops assigned to a transport under observation three to five days in separate camp not infected by fever.

"2. Surgeons to inspect same twice daily, isolating promptly suspected cases.

"3. Bathe and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothing of troops at the beginning of period of observation.

"4. When not possible to detain troops in camps under observation, bathe them and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothing before embarkation, excluding, after searching inspection, suspected cases.

"5. Yellow fever convalescents or suspects should not accompany healthy troops.

"6. No equipage nor personal effects capable of conveying infection should accompany troops unless disinfected by steam or otherwise.

"7. Arrange to embark by daylight under a careful supervision of surgeons, who will control sanitary conditions on troopships en route."

REPLIES TO GENERAL SHAFTER.

Sternberg Shows That a Large Store of Medical Supplies Was Forwarded to Santiago in Season.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—The following reply was today issued by Surgeon General Sternberg in defense of the medical department of the army to Major General Shafter:

"When the regular troops were ordered into the field commanding officers of regiments were directed to take with them a complete field outfit and medical supplies for three months. I inclose herewith a memorandum showing the medical supplies which have been sent to the Fifth Army Corps at Tampa and at Santiago.

"The only requisition for medical supplies received from the chief surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago is one dated July 23, 1898, by cable, as follows:

"'Santiago de Cuba, July 23, 1898.—Surgeon General U. S. A., Washington: July 23.—Wanted urgently quinine tablets, 1,000 bottles; strychnine tablets, 100 bottles; calomel and soda tablets, 100 bottles; calomel, 200 grammes; nitric acid in two-ounce vials, 100; test tubes, 1,000; Fowler's solution, 1,000.

"'V. HAVARD,

"'Major Surgeon U. S. A., Acting Chief Surgeon.'

"The supplies asked for were sent by the Olivette, in addition to a large quantity of medical supplies of various kinds which I had ordered to be put on board that ship and delivered at Santiago.

"I beg leave to remark that recent advices indicate that a majority of the cases of fever now occurring among the troops at Santiago are malarial in character, and that there has been an ample supply of quinine, which is the principal remedy required in this form of fever. I have made every effort to anticipate the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in Cuba without waiting for requisitions, but, as we have had communication by cable, the fault does not rest with me if, owing to the failure on the part of the chief surgeon with General Shafter's army to ask for necessary supplies, there has been a failure to meet the requirements of the sick.

"The hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Siboney July 8, had on board medicines for twenty regiments for six months, calculated upon the basis of the field supply table, and large supplies in addition of the more important medicines, hospital stores, dressings, etc. If these supplies were inadequate there was ample time to inform me of the fact before the sailing of the Olivette July 26."

CLINTON SAILS FOR SANTIAGO.

Large Cargo of Stores and Some Doctors Taken Over to the Army in Cuba.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The transport Clinton, which has been loaded at Port Tampa for several days, sailed today for Santiago. The Clinton carried commissary and ordnance supplies, ambulance and medical stores, and a number of surgeons, all of whom are immunes and have been in yellow fever epidemics.

The transport Rita, the captured Spanish merchantman purchased by the government at prize sale, began loading today. The Rita will carry a cargo of commissary and quartermaster supplies to Porto Rico, and will probably sail tomorrow, but will carry no troops.

The Santiago is still loading slowly, and it seems the evident intention to delay its sailing as long as possible. General Coppinger is taking the delay as gracefully as possible. Many of the officers openly express the opinion that his expedition will never sail, and there now seems to be some grounds for this belief. The quarantine of a number of officers who arrived here on the fleet from Santiago ten days ago was raised today and they were allowed to proceed to Tampa on their way home.

Those released were Brigadier General Henry M. Duffield, U. S. Vol.; Major Henry Wessels, Third Cavalry; Captain Charles A. Worden, Seventh U. S. Infantry; Captain W. Wilcox, Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieutenant H. G. Wilkins, Second U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant S. E. Smiley, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant M. L. Horsey, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James H. Reeves, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. W. Barker, Third U. S. Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon General Donaldson; Major Wilson, Assistant Commissary; Colonel Boynton and Major Worth of the Thirty-third Michigan; also Lieutenant Hurd and twelve soldiers of the Third Cavalry, who came on the Wanderer. This transport was the one that carried the expedition under General Acosta, the Cuban leader. Many of the officers left tonight for their homes, and Lieutenant Hurd and his detachment went direct to Montauk Point to join the regiment.

A clash of authority occurred yesterday on the arrival of the Wanderer between the War department and the health authorities. On arriving at quarantine the officer on board the transport showed the health officer an order from the Secretary of War to proceed immediately to Tampa, and, notwithstanding the protests of the latter, the steamer came up to the pier. The customs officials were notified of the action of the Wanderer, and it was compelled to return to the quarantine station and remain there until it could be inspected and fumigated. The incident caused considerable alarm among the citizens.

IMMUNES SAIL FOR SANTIAGO.

Fifth Alabama Regiment, Minus Its Timid Chaplain, Leaves to Join Shafter.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon the Fifth Regiment of immunes from Alabama and Mississippi sailed from Savannah for Santiago to reinforce General Shafter. The only officer of the regiment left behind was the chaplain, the Rev. R. D. Weir of Birmingham. When he saw the big steamer that was to bear him to Cuba he weakened and sent his resignation to Washington, declaring that there was no necessity for his going to Cuba now that the war is over. The timid preacher was scoffed at by the men whose spiritual welfare he had been appointed to watch over, but he sat unconcernedly on his valise and watched them board the transport. The Rev. Weir secured the chaplain's place after a diligent campaign by the Alabama Congressmen, and has been in camp at Columbus, Miss., since the regiment was formed. A few weeks ago his congregation presented him with a $500 war horse.

FEARS THE CERRUTI CLAIM MAY LEAD TO CIVIL STRIFE.

Report That the Colombian Government Dares Not Settle with Italy, Popular Opinion Being Opposed to Such a Course.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 9.—A dispatch received here today direct from Cartagena, Republic of Colombia, says the reason of the Colombian government delaying its note replying to Italy's demand for a settlement of the Cerruti claim is apprehension of a popular revolutionary movement, which it is endeavoring to frustrate.

Popular opinion, the dispatch adds, strongly opposes the claim, and denounces President Cleveland's award. The political malcontents, it appears, are making capital out of the situation, and several arrests have already been made at Bogota. But the chief leaders of the revolutionary party have evaded arrest.

The Italian Admiral, Candiani, the dispatch adds, is endeavoring to facilitate the efforts of the government of Colombia, recognizing its sincerity of purpose and the necessity for delay.

SAYS PETTIT WAS DROWNED ON LA BOURGOGNE.

New York Lawyer Declares the Missing Millionaire Perished When the French Liner Went to the Bottom of the Atlantic.

New York, Aug. 9.—The Times will tomorrow print the following in connection with the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Pettit, the once prominent real estate dealer:

"George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun, in an interview says he has learned that Mr. Pettit sailed on La Bourgogne under an assumed name and perished at sea. Mr. Calhoun said that he had received a message over the telephone from a source that he regarded as trustworthy, but which he could not divulge, to the effect that Mr. Pettit had been a passenger on La Bourgogne.

"'I cannot verify this,' he said, 'but from information which has reached me from various quarters I have all reason to believe that Mr. Pettit is no longer alive. It stands to reason that if he were he would be here taking care of his interests. He has property scattered all over the city and his equity in it is worth millions of dollars.'"

PLANS [illegible] ARCHBISHOP.

Kozlowski Declares He Will Seek Damages for the Major Excommunication.

TEST OF CHURCH POWER.

Seeks to Learn Whether Roman Catholicism Can Brand Him a Social Outcast.

AMERICAN DECISION IN VIEW

"I have taken steps to begin suit against Archbishop Feehan for heavy damages and to determine the power of the Roman Catholic Church in America to make me a pariah in society and put a blemish on my 120,000 parishioners here and elsewhere," said the Rev. Father Anthony Kozlowski of All Saints' Polish Catholic Church yesterday, when asked how he looked upon the major excommunication placed upon him by the Pope at the recommendation of the Chicago Archbishop. "The papal bull is a remnant of another age, when church and state went hand in hand. Then there was no ecclesiastical or civil redress for the victim of one of these pronunciamentoes. It is different now and especially so in the United States. The fortunes and liberty of the humblest citizen cannot be attacked with impunity. The effect of this excommunication, if carried out, would be to render me a social outcast. The constitution of this country says no man shall be attacked because of his religious opinions, and there is another law which prohibits the boycott. The bull is a violation of the laws of the United States and is an attempt to subvert civil to ecclesiastical authority.

"After all, I am amazed that the major excommunication should be resorted to in this age. I would publicly burn this papal bull if it were not that I might be accused of imitating Martin Luther and also indulging in child's play.

Asks the Archbishop's Right.

"I would like to ask any man what right Archbishop Feehan has to dictate to me. I deliberately separated myself from the Roman Catholic Church four years ago. I sent a notice to the Pope. Four years have passed away. Now he excommunicates me. For what? When I had established this church I advised that a church committee be sent to the Archbishop to see if our troubles could not be settled. The committee was insulted and informed by Archbishop Feehan that he wanted to have nothing to do with them or me. The committee was practically driven from the house. We then decided that we had better try and get along by ourselves. We have done so pretty successfully. My parishioners here number over 10,000, and in all my churches 120,000.

"The entire excommunication is illegal not only according to canonical but civil law. Canonical laws says that when charges are brought against a priest he shall be regularly summoned before a jury where he must be allowed an advocate. Nothing of this kind was ever done with me. The only notice I ever received from Archbishop Fehan was a notice to leave town in twenty-four hours. I then wondered and wonder now who this man is who has authority to order a citizen out of town after the manner of a police justice. I refused to recognize his authority then as to the material affairs of the church and I refuse to do so now.

"Moreover, canonical law says notice of the excommunication shall come directly from the Pope to the person excommunicated. I have received no notice of this kind. Again, the excommunicated person must be called three times by the supreme Pontiff before the bull against him is finally issued. This is to give the accused the opportunity of being restored to the bosom of the church if he should so desire after expressing a penitential spirit. I was never extended an opportunity of this kind.

Tells of the Chicago Trouble.

"The troubles of the Polish Catholic in Chicago," continued the priest, "grew out of the financial administration of the affairs of St. Hedwig's Church, where at one time I was assistant pastor. The congregation of this church became dissatisfied with the way in which the church was managed. They could get no accounting from Father Barzynski or the Archbishop. It was denied that the parishioners had any right to have a voice in the financial management of the church. This caused a schism.

"The congregation split and money was raised for the building of All Saints'. I was selected to lead the seceders. The Poles in other cities have gone through the same trouble, but I have been the only one selected for excommunication. Why? Because in establishing the Independent Polish Diocese of Chicago it was necessary to have a constitution. This constitution has been so satisfactory to many dissatisfied churches throughout the country that the independent church has been growing rapidly.

"We have now four churches in Chicago, and churches at Thorp, Wis.; Ege, Ind.; Depew, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; South Chicago; and two churches in New Bedford, Mass. The movement is spreading all over the country.

"The cardinal principle of our church is to retain the church property in the hands of the church organization. We refuse to surrender it to any Bishop or Archbishop. A committee of elders handles every cent, and in this way the priest's entire time can be devoted to the spiritual advancement of his flock. The amount of church property controlled by Archbishop Feehan in Chicago amounts to over $100,000,000. We do not believe that such power should be in the hands of one man."

SERIOUS FIRE IN SKAGUAY.

(Continued from first page.)

Allen, Kentucky; John Smallhouse, Louisville, Ky.; Robert P. Fuerson, C. H. Mitchell, William T. Payton, all of Gallatin, Tenn.; E. S. Lines, Harry C. Hedreen, A. C. Stetson, all of Seattle; O. E. Anrud, Redmond, Wash.; Eli Knudson, Genesee, Idaho; Engineer Kensler, Milwaukee, Wis.; the Rev. R. Weber, Moravian missionary; Mrs. R. Weber, H. Clifford Hare, two native pilots, a Japanese cook.

History of the Expedition.

Richard Chilcott of Seattle was one of the heavy backers of the expedition, which built the river steamer at Ballard, Wash., last spring. The party outfitted here and sailed May 31 by the river steamer Lakme for Bering Sea. The river steamer and barge Minerva were loaded on the barge Admiral, which was taken in tow. After severe weather, during which the Admiral was once adrift for six hours, the expedition landed at Good News Bay, Bering Sea, where the Jessie and Minerva were loaded for the prospecting trip. The missionary, Weber, was secured as guide and two Indians hired as pilots. During a rough sea on June 27 this party started for the mouth of the Kuskokwim, fifty miles distant. The Lakme lay by till the Jessie, with the Minerva in tow, passed out of sight.

Nothing further was heard of the party until in July, when Indians reached Dutch Harbor with tidings that the party had scarcely entered the river when a furious storm wrecked the boats. The Indians said they had found a raft adrift and the barge stranded. The members of the expedition, they said, were drowned. Captain Carlson of the Lakme says Captain Murphy was incompetent and Engineer Kinsler not a steamboat man. Murphy secured his license after reaching Seattle.

Captain Chilcott refuses to credit the story of the disaster. He says the Jessie was built unusually strong and could weather any storm in the river.

BOY LAUGHS AND IS FATALLY SHOT BY A WHEELMAN.

Eight-Year-Old Iowa Lad the Victim of the Anger of an Unknown Bicyclist—Armed Farmers in Search of the Murderer.

Maynard, Ia., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—George, the 8-year-old son of William Borgher, was fatally shot late last evening by an unknown bicyclist, and organized bands are now scouring the woods in search of the murderer. The lad was plying with a companion and when a stranger rode up on a bicycle he made some laughing remark concerning the appearance of the wheelman. The stranger drew a revolver, took deliberate aim, shot the child through the body, and as the lad fell pedaled rapidly away in the darkness.

The companion of the injured boy gave the alarm and the neighboring farmers, arming themselves, quickly turned out and followed the tracks left by the bicycle in the dust. Owing to the darkness lanterns had to be used, and but little headway could be made, the wheelman having ample time to escape. The tracks were followed some two miles, when they were lost at a point where the wheelman had left the road and taken to the woods.

One party was then sent to Oelwein to warn the officers, and another began a search of the timber, but the darkness of the night precluded any extended search. Guards were posted, however, at all roads leading from the timber, and today the work was resumed.

The boy's condition is such that the physicians state he cannot survive the night.

EUGENIE WEEPS IN THE GARDEN OF THE TUILERIES.

Recent Visit of the Ex-Empress to Paris, Where She Inspects the Scenes of Former Grandeur—She Feels That Her Death Is Near.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Aug. 9.—It can be asserted on good authority that ex-Empress Eugénie is dangerously ill at one of her country places, despite the note published this morning, supposedly given out to divert attention and to prevent the newspapers from raking up the past, denying her illness and her presence at Plombieres. Her present whereabouts is concealed.

Two weeks ago the ex-Empress was in Paris, and insisted upon revisiting, accompanied by two attendants, the garden of the Tuileries and other places peopled by the phantoms of the period of imperial grandeur.

At the end of the sad pilgrimage she wept bitterly and said: "They have all gone. All of the past is dead save remembrance. I, alone, am left, a tottering ruin. Fortunately I feel my end near."

Duffield and Party Leave Quarantine.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—General H. N. Duffield, his son, and Colonel Boynton and Major Worth of the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment were released from quarantine today and started for home tonight.

CASH FOR COMMONWEALTH.

Mortgage of $2,500,000 to Cover Bond Issue of Electric Light Concern.

HOLDS BROAD FRANCHISE

Telephone or Telegraph Operations Said to Be Allowed by Its Terms.

E. F. RUSSELL IS PRESIDENT.

The Commonwealth Electric Light company yesterday filed with the County Recorder a mortgage on all its property, made to the Northern Trust company to secure $2,500,000 of first mortgage bonds to be issued by the Trust company. The mortgage deed was signed by Edward F. Russell, President of the Commonwealth company, and covers all the possessions of the company, including its franchise. This latter is its most valuable property, as the real estate covered by the deed includes only two lots at Ninetieth street and South Chicago avenue, one at Ninetieth and Ada streets, and one at Fortieth street and Langley avenue.

The mortgage, which is for forty-five years and drawing 5 per cent interest, reads that it is given for "refunding indebtedness and extending and building."

The Commonwealth company secured its franchise from the City Council a little over a year ago. The ordinance was first passed and vetoed by Mayor Harrison, the main reason being the names of the beneficiaries were unknown. It was afterwards passed over the Mayor's veto on the night of June 29, 1897.

The ordinance was engineered through the Council by Alderman Brennan of the Eighteenth Ward. It was then regarded as a speculative affair, fostered by the Alderman in the hope of finding a possible purchaser. It gave the company the right to lay wires anywhere inside the city limits of Chicago and supply light wherever it could find customers.

Just before the time expired in which the company would have to qualify or forfeit its franchise ex-Alderman Mahoney of the Eighteenth Ward, Alderman Brennan's old colleague and personal friend, and A. J. Graham, a banker of the same ward, furnished the necessary bond. In it Mahoney, who is a saloonkeeper, appeared as the President of the company.

Soon afterwards Mr. Russell was elected President, and the story went out that the Edison company had bought the franchise for the purpose of shutting off a possible competitor. At that time every one supposed the company was dead. It was known the Aldermen had got their money out of it, and nothing more was heard of it until the trust deed was filed. The revenue stamps on the document amounted to $1,250.

There is a clause in the company's franchise which makes the possibility of the concern actually going into business of more than ordinary interest. This clause empowers the company to employ electricity for the purpose of "transmitting light and sound," and the claim is made that the franchise can be used to establish a telephone or local telegraph company, as well as an electric light business.

Frank S. Gorton, Secretary of the Chicago Edison company, refused to talk of the matter, referring all inquirers to Mr. Russell, who could not be found. It is said, however, operations will be commenced as soon as possible.

CHICAGOANS ARE INJURED BY THE FALLING OF A PIER.

Structure Gives Way at Paw Paw Lake, Mich., and Precipitates a Large Number of People Into the Lake.

Niles, Mich., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The pier to the Forest Beach resort at Paw Paw Lake gave away today, precipitating a large crowd that was standing on it into lake.

About a dozen people were seriously injured by being caught between falling timbers.

F. R. Mack of Chicago had his shoulder dislocated and three ribs broken.

Mrs. Frank Wolford of Chicago had her foot badly crushed, and her sons, Arthur and Raymond, were slightly injured.

They were rescued from the water with difficulty.

WOMAN OF ANOTHER AGE DEAD.

Born in 1781, She Is Survived by a Daughter Who Has Reached Her Eightieth Year.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Margaret Fallon, who died at the age of 117 years old, was today buried at King's Ferry, Cayuga County. She is survived by nine children, eighteen grandchildren, and a large number of great-grandchildren. Her oldest daughter is 80 and her oldest son 75 years of age. Careful inquiry into the records of Lusmuth parish, Kings County, Ireland, shows that she was born in the year 1781. Two of her sons fought in the civil war, one in the Union and the other in the Confederate army.

SPAIN'S REPLY FRAMED IN TERMS OF DOUBT.

(Continued from first page.)

vert says that an insignificant republican band has risen, but that the revolutionists possess only five rifles. The carbineers are pursuing them.

The Queen Regent has signed a decree arranging for the payment of the external debt and authorizing the conversion of the debt and providing for an increase in the note issue of the Bank of Spain.

INSISTS UPON AN ARMISTICE.

Madrid Dispatch to Paris Gives the Purported Substance of Spain's Reply.

Bayonne, France, Aug. 9.—Dispatches received here from Madrid, dated yesterday, announce that the form of the Spanish government's acceptance of the American peace conditions involves the proclamation of an armistice. This, it is added, must first be agreed to by the United States, and if the United States insists upon the immediate evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico the Cortes will be convoked within fifteen days. Continuing, the Madrid dispatches say:

"The most rigorous military censorship is exercised today. The newspapers are not allowed to refer to the plot against Señor Sagasta's life, nor to the appearance of revolutionary bands in the Castillon province.

"Concerning the plot, it is said the conspirators have drawn lots to decide which of them shall carry out its purpose, and that the task has fallen upon an American named Disball, who has suffered imprisonment in the fortress of Montjuich for participation in one of the Barcelona Anarchist outrages, and whose sentence was recently commuted by the Supreme Court to expulsion from Castillon. The band consists of twenty men.

"According to some accounts, they are Republicans, and others say they are Carlists. Their first move was to attack a customs post and capture all the arms. Next they cut all the telegraph and telephone wires."

ACCEPTANCE IS CONDITIONAL.

Stated That Spain's Proposals to President McKinley Must Be Ratified.

London, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"There is no longer any doubt that the American proposals have only been accepted ad referendum. There was some difference of opinion, but a majority of the Cabinet decided that the government would be exceeding its powers if it consented unreservedly to a cession of territory, and that therefore it would be better to state this fact clearly and thus avoid any possible misunderstanding with the United States.

"The decision now rests with President McKinley. If he is willing to negotiate on this conditional basis, much valuable time will be saved, but if he insists upon the consent of the Cortes a considerable delay would be inevitable. The ultimate sanction of the Cortes is certain; but the debates might be protracted, since the procedure of the Spanish Parliament does not provide for closure of factious obstruction.

"The note to the United States, it is said, suggests that in any case the non-consent of the Cortes need not prevent a suspension of hostilities. It is to be hoped that Washington will take this view and thus avoid bloodshed, as there is no doubt that the garrison at San Juan de Porto Rico will resist as obstinately as did the garrison at Santiago de Cuba."

THURSTON EXPECTS MORE WAR

Says Spain Will Cause More Trouble Before Peace Is Arranged—Nebraska Going Republican.

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, who stopped over in Chicago yesterday on his way from Washington to attend the Nebraska State Republican convention at Lincoln today, asserted that if Spain's answer to the United States gave evidence of bad faith and dilatory tactics President McKinley would end negotiations immediately.

"I am afraid," he said, "that Spain will give further trouble, and I do not anticipate an early or easy agreement on terms of peace. I am certain, however, that President McKinley will act decisively and end peace negotiations if he finds Spain is acting in bad faith. The Spanish ministry has the power to cease hostilities and to arrange an armistice on general lines without consulting the Cortes.

"No peace will ever be arranged on any basis which would compel Cuba or America to assume the debt which Spain has been pleased to call the Cuban debt. It was not incurred by Cuba but by Spain, in conquering Cuban revolutions. I know that the Senate would never ratify a treaty containing a provision which would place this burden where it never belonged.

"The ultimate future of Cuba, I think, is annexation, though it will not come until the Cubans have been given opportunity to work out alone a portion of their governmental salvation. I foresee that the end of the war will see a great influx of American capital and American people into Cuba.

"Porto Rico will be American territory. The nature of the government of that island, Cuba when it is annexed, Hawaii, and whatever other territory may be added will be the result of evolution. In the first instance the new islands will undoubtedly be under the territorial form. The right of States may ultimately be given. I have not favored the acquisition of the Philippines, but I do favor the retention of Manila, its harbor, and the island of which it is the chief city."

Senator Thurston said that he thought the Republicans would carry Nebraska this fall.

"Nebraska has been doubtful because Bryan lives in the State. To keep him a Presidential possibility the State has had to keep Democratic. I think that there are four great pictures in the war. The first is McKinley before the world, the second Dewey before Manila, the third Schley before Santiago, and the fourth Bryan before the kodak."

INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL ALBUMEN.

Professor Mauthner, the Vienna Chemist, Indorses to Some Extent the Claims Put Forth by Dr. Lilienfeld.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 9.—The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent has interviewed Professor Mauthner of the Vienna University on Dr. Lilienfeld's invention of artificial albumen. Mauthner is the greatest authority on chemistry in Austria. He said:

"I can affirm that Dr. Lilienfeld's synthesis shows quite correctly all reactions and percentages of natural pepton as this is formed in the stomach and intestines in the digestion of albuminous substances.

"Further researches have yet to be made in order to establish whether this artificial albumen will have the same effect on the human body as the natural product."

The most vital constituent in the human body is albumen. The most important constituent in the human blood is albumen-serum. The production of artificial albumen means that by subcutaneous injections the ravages of illness can be repaired or the strength of the weak increased. The two recognized varieties of albumen are egg albumen and serum albumen.

PEACE FETE HANGS FIRE.

Difficulty Encountered in Setting Dates for the Proposed Jubilee.

MAY OMIT CHICAGO DAY.

Many Declare Proper Preparations Cannot Be Completed by Oct. 9.

C. H. TRUAX FOR CHAIRMAN.

Time has proved the great element of difficulty in the arrangement of plans for the proposed peace jubilee. The dates first set, Oct. 3 to 15, have been discarded, practically, and the developments of yesterday pointed to the sacrifice of Chicago day itself, though the plan of the original celebration centered about that day. At the best, it is now conceded, Oct. 9 will be the opening day, while the influence which favors the extreme of display will be used tomorrow afternoon at the meeting of the joint Executive committees of the National Business league and the Commercial association to secure a postponement of the jubilee until the last week in October.

The argument is made that Chicago can better afford to have no celebration than to have one that is in any respect mediocre. A member of the joint committee summed up this view of the matter.

"If Chicago is to have a peace jubilee," he said, "it must be big enough to do the celebrating for the whole country. Chicago has the World's Fair behind it, and can't make people forget the fact. What the city does must be original and grand. To do what we want to do two weeks' work will be necessary to get the plans on paper, and only five weeks will be left to carry them into effect. The time is too short."

Easy to Raise the Funds.

"Money matters cut little figure. It is easier to raise $250,000 than to raise $50,000 for the purpose for which money is wanted and from the people from whom it will be asked. Time is the only obstacle, and there are some who believe it almost insurmountable."

The workers, however, have kept on with the determination that if perfection cannot be attained by the 1st of October it will be secured by delaying the festival until the last of October. The proverbial perfection of Chicago's autumn weather has encouraged them to take this view.

In the meantime, pending a decision, the subcommittee appointed by the Executive committee has prepared a jubilee organization. Its nominations, which will be announced tomorrow, will make Charles H. Truax of the National Business league permanent chairman, and will assign John T. Shayne of the Commercial association the position of vice chairman. Harry G. Selfridge, who was supposed to have been slated for permanent head of the executive body, declined on the plea of business duties.

Burnham Is Reticent.

Daniel H. Burnham, although he figures as Director General of the decorations and all things artistic connected with the jubilee, denied that he was preparing to make any report at the meeting tomorrow, or was aware that he held the position of Director General.

"I have prepared no plans," he said, "and do not know that I am going to appear before the committee."

In the face of the apparently positive statement made by the architect, a member of the subcommittee, which has been doing the work of the last two days, asserted not only that Mr. Burnham was to make a report, but that the fate of the jubilee would hang upon his lips.

Mr. Burnham is said to believe that the time is too short for the attainment of the best artistic results.

The subcommittee, consisting of Harry G. Selfridge, A. S. Gage, John T. Shayne, E. A. Potter, B. J. Rosenthal, and Charles H. Truax, at its session yesterday listed the following committees on jubilee:

Reception, Music, Illumination, Decoration and Program, Finance, Public Meetings, Speakers and Literature, Parade, Transportation, Guests and Entertainment, Press and Advertising, Public Comfort, and Peace Arch.

Peace Arch a Leading Feature.

If the jubilee comes, the peace arch will come, it is asserted, though steps toward its erection will have progressed no further than the laying of the cornerstone when the jubilee is at an end. The laying of the cornerstone is planned as the most impressive ceremonial of the festival period. President McKinley has promised to come, if possible, to Chicago, and lay the stone in place.

Two years will be required for the construction of the peace arch, and the money is expected to come from public subscriptions in every part of the country. The dedication will be made the time for another celebration. The arch will be built somewhere on the lake front. A model in staff is proposed as a feature of the jubilee.

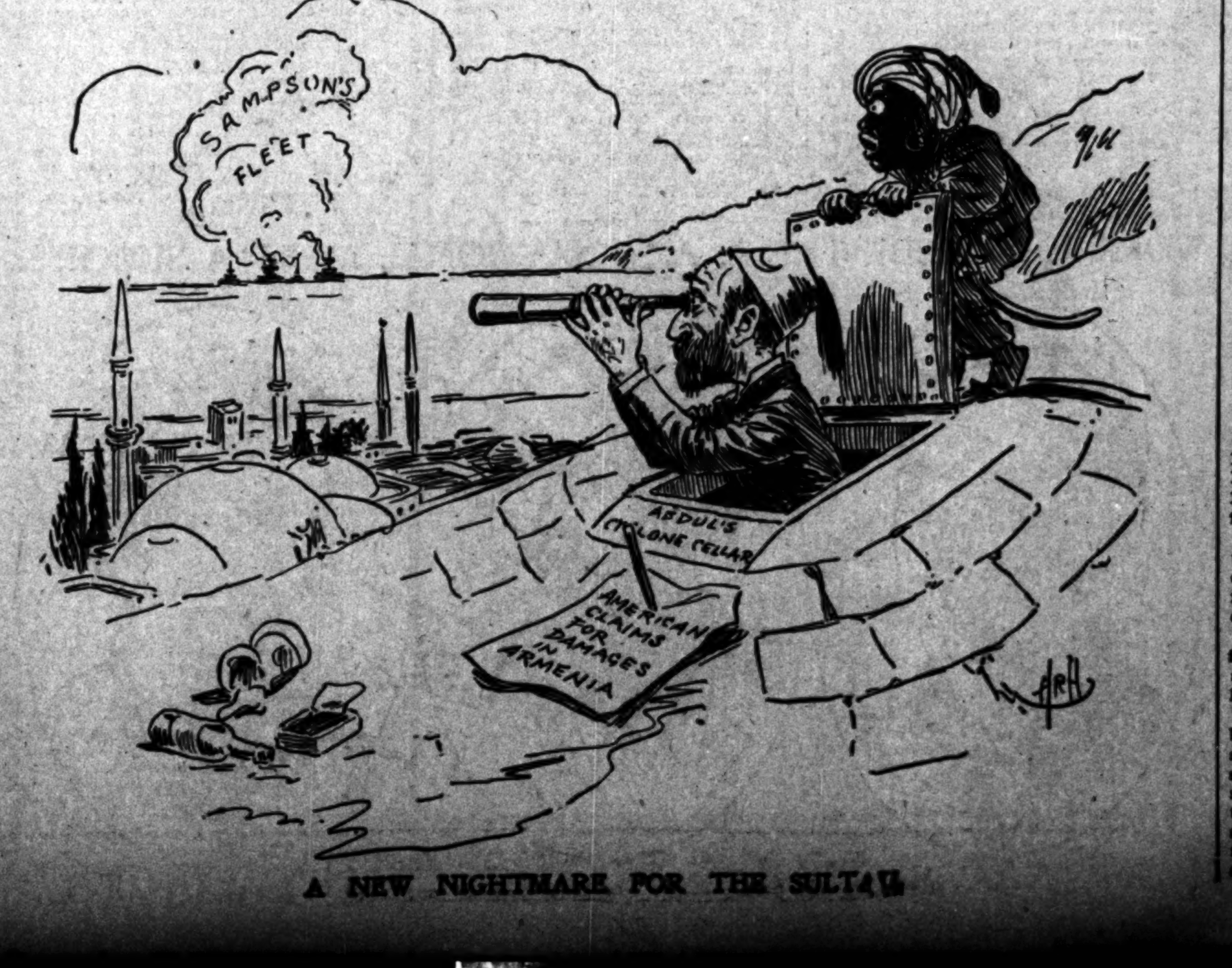
John Dupee sent a letter to Mayor Harrison suggesting that money intended for the jubilee might better be used for keeping from want during the winter volunteers and their families.

What mother does not wish to be proud of her children? What mother does not want them to be healthy, happy, laughter-loving and able to withstand the ordinary illnesses of childhood?

Any woman may insure the health of her children who will take proper care of her health in a womanly way. The health of her children depends almost entirely upon her general health, and particularly upon the health and strength of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. A woman has no right to disregard her own health, comfort, ease and happiness, she certainly has less right to condemn her children to a life of suffering or an early death. That is what she does if she neglects the health of her special womanly organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing remedy for all disorders of this description. It strengthens and invigorates the sensitive organs concerned, and is the best preparation for the trials and dangers of maternity. It insures the well being of the mother and the health of the child. Its use is a guarantee of a bountiful supply of nourishment for the little new-comer. Many women who once bore children only to speedily lose them, are now mothers of healthy, robust children as the result of the use of this medicine.

Barbra A. Mudd, of Indian Creek, Mo., writes: "I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did for me. I was all broken down from nervous prostration, but since taking your medicine I have had more relief than from all the doctors. Your 'Favorite Prescription' did me a world of good."

Many women have told their experiences, and given their names, addresses and photographs in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This book is free. A copy will be sent to any address upon receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. The "Favorite Prescription" is for sale by all dealers and no [illegible] will urge a substitute.


SAMPSON'S FLEET
ABDUL'S CYCLONE CELLAR
AMERICAN CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES IN ARMENIA

A NEW NIGHTMARE FOR THE SULTAN.

FOOLED BY JOHN BRIGHT.

THREE-YEAR-OLD DEFEATS FOUND AT THE HAWTHORNE TRACK.

Race Is a Remarkable Reversal of Form on the Part of Talbot's Colt—Moncreith Wins the Best Race of the Day from Three Others—No Interference with the Bookmakers—Kentucky Colonel Beaten by Matanza in the Pepper Stake at Saratoga.

Hawthorne's crowd yesterday was as large as that of the opening day, and the threat of arresting the bookmakers was not carried out. It was a beautiful afternoon, but the Eastern breeze brought a lot of the smoke of the city out to the Cicero track, making the atmosphere hazy a part of the time.

The racing was decidedly uneventful, the victory of John Bright over Found being the only surprise and the fourth race, at a mile and an eighth, won by Moncreith, being the only really first-class horse race of the afternoon. Critics of the method of starting without a recall flag had to postpone observations for a day, for the starting was well-nigh perfect. Not a horse was left, and in only one race did the start materially affect the result. That was in the last race, when W. H. May & Son's Air Blast, strongly played, broke behind his field and was beaten less than a length, yet the absence of a recall flag can hardly be held accountable for this incident. Mr. Bruen, however, had small fields to handle and his task was much less difficult than on Monday.

Louis Ezell's filly Espionage was considered much the best of the eight 2-year-olds in the first race, and was an odds-on choice in the betting. She won handily enough, but the Kentucky filly April's Lady might have given her a battle had she got off better and met with less interference. April's Lady seems to be an unlucky miss. Espionage broke in front and was never headed. Ostra was the runner-up for three furlongs and then tired, after which Pat Dunne's colt Prince Harry assumed second position and held it to the end after a hard drive, beating April's Lady a half length. The filly was cut off at the start and had to go around the entire field.

Easy Place for Abuse.

The second race found Foster Bros.' great sprinter Abuse in a soft spot, and at 2 to 5 in the betting he galloped in front all the way, running six furlongs in 1:14 flat. Abe Furst was an equally easy second, but Whitcomb and the Corrigan gelding, Joe Ullman, had a pretty duel for third place, the former winning.

The 3-year-olds, John Bright, Eddie Jones, and Found, competed in the third race at a mile, the two colts conceding Found ten pounds, each carrying 115 to her 100. In view of Saturday's race at Harlem, when Found and John Bright each carried 90 pounds, and the filly won easily, it hardly seemed possible Found could lose, but she did, and John Bright beat her. This was one of the most pronounced changes of form possible, but the blame seemed to lie principally with John Bright, inasmuch as the time was 1:40½, whereas Found's time on Saturday, on a faster track and with ten pounds less weight up, was 1:40¼. This makes it appear that Huffman's filly ran right up to the notch, while John Bright showed a remarkable improvement.

Burns let Found open up a big gap going around the first turn, but eased her up on the backstretch, then, when the others got close to him at the half-mile pole, he let out again, but the filly never was able to shake off John Bright, who, getting alongside in the stretch, won after vigorous hand riding by a length and a half. Eddie Jones appeared to have a chance only the first five furlongs. He was beaten eight lengths for the place.

Evenly Matched Field.

A more evenly matched field than went to the post in the fourth race, at nine furlongs, could hardly be brought together. They were Moncreith and Paul Kauvar, 4-year-olds, carrying 108 pounds, and Forte and Friar John, 3-year-olds, carrying 96 pounds. The betting appeared to indicate that Moncreith's and Forte's chances seemed the best, but although it so happened they finished before the other two, the race showed how evenly matched the four were. The outcome resolved itself principally into a question of jockeyship. Burns on Moncreith rode much the best race of any of the four boys and won cleverly. McNickle on Friar John rode the worst race and finished last. The four horses were in a close bunch the entire journey. McNickle took the wrong course with Friar John at the outset, rushing him to the front and keeping him there as long as he could. The son of Vagabond stuck to his task well and led for a mile, but when the final crucial test came he was at a disadvantage and all of the others beat him out by small margins. Burns laid last with Moncreith and the other three swung wide on the stretch turn, giving him an advantage which in itself was sufficient to enable him to win. In a pretty drive down to the wire the quartette finished lapped, Moncreith winning, Forte second, Paul Kauvar third, and Friar John last.

Satsuma showed his quality in the fifth race, at seven furlongs, when, getting away last and on the extreme outside, he gradually wore down his field and won by a nose on the post, but had not Storm King's jockey, Ellis, broken a stirrup leather in the stretch the favorite probably would not have been able to overtake Landsberg's horse. Osmon was third, three lengths away. Braw Lad, with weight up, showed a lot of speed, but tired.

Shields got Stamina, the favorite, away with a rush in the last race and Dunn's colt led all the way. Shields pulled him up nearing the finish and then had to get him going again to stall off Air Blast, who came strongly after having been almost left at the post. Kunja, a new one, finished third.

Hawthorne Summaries, Aug. 9.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
4-5	Espionage, 109 [T. Burns]	1½	1^{h}	1^{h}	1½	1½
7-2	Prince Harry, 108 [Thorpe]	6^{1}	3^{nk}	5½	2^{nk}	2½
6-1	April's Lady, 104 [Everett]	4^{nk}	8	6	4½	3¾

Time, 1:15¼. The Dragoon, Ostra, Nancy Seitz, Missoura, Frank Ireland finished as named. Winner, L. Ezell's b. f., by Inspector B.—Sun Maid. Start good. Won hand ridden. Prince Harry was under a drive the last three furlongs. April's Lady was closing strong. She was sharply shut off and obliged to pull up shortly after the start. The final eighth of the first half was run in :11¾.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Abuse, 114 [T. Burns]	3^{nk}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1½	1^{2}
[illegible]	Abe Furst, 107 [Everett]	5½	4½	2½	2^{2}	2^{2}
100-1	Whitcomb, 104 [Jenkins]	4^{h}	5½	5	3^{nk}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:14. Joe Ullman, Sangamon, Cnarabelle, Michael G. finished as named. Winner, Foster Bros.' b. h., 6, by Plevna—Abukru. Start fair. Won easily. Whitcomb and Joe Ullman had a battle royal for third place. Sangamon ran a bad race.

Third race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, purse $750:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
[illegible]	John Bright, 115 [Everett]	2½	2^{2}	2^{2}	2^{1}	1¼
[illegible]	Found, 100 [T. Burns]	1^{nk}	1^{2}	1½	1^{1}	2^{8}
[illegible]	Eddie Jones, 115 [Thorpe]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:40½. Winner, Talbot Bros.' b. c., by Sir Dixon—Bright Light. Start good. Won cleverly.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
[illegible]	Moncreith, 108 [T. Burns]	2^{h}	4	4	1½	1½
11-5	Forte, 96 [J. Woods]	4	3½	3½	3^{nk}	2½
11-2	Paul Kauvar, 108 [N. T'r]	1^{h}	2½	2^{h}	2^{h}	3^{2}

Time, 1:54¾. Friar John also ran. Winner, J. E. Murphy's br. c., 4, by Jim Gore—Racoipes. Start good. Won handily. Moncreith was perfectly ridden.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
[illegible]	Satsuma, 115 [Thorpe]	7	4½	3½	3½	1^{n}
4-1	Storm King, 109 [Ellis]	3½	2^{nk}	2½	2^{2}	2^{3}
[illegible]	Osmon, 109 [Conley]	6^{nk}	5^{nk}	4½	4^{2}	3^{2}

Time, 1:28. Braw Lad, Eugenia Wickes, W. C. T., Discipline finished as named. Winner, H. E. Rowell's ch. h., 6, by McDuff—Albertha. Start good. Won in a long, hard drive. Storm King should have won. Ellis broke his stirrup leather in the stretch and was unable to do the colt justice at the finish. Osmon finished strong. Braw Lad tired when the pinch came. Eugenia Wickes was badly interfered with at the start. W. C. T. had speed.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
[illegible]	Stamina, 107 [H. Shields]	1^{nk}	1^{1}	1^{h}	1^{2}	1½
[illegible]	Air Blast, 108 [N. Turner]	8	7^{h}	7^{h}	5^{1}	2^{1}
[illegible]	Kunja, 100 [Haslet]	3½	5½	5½	4^{h}	3^{1}

Time, 1:16. Old Fox, Defender II., Numa, Keen Winkle, Rosa Masso finished as named. Winner, Duke & Wishard's ch. c., by Great Tom—Endurance. Start poor. Won hand ridden. Stamina beat the barrier a trifle. Air Blast was perhaps the best. He was unfortunate in getting away, had a rough journey, but finished like a lion. Kunja, under poor handling, ran a good race. Numa and Rosa Masso were both sharply interfered with.

Today's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, for 2-year-olds, maidens—[illegible], 105 pounds; Bald Ned, 105; Pella B., 105; [illegible] Eskridge, 108; Nellie Fonso, 110; Flirtation, 110; Oscar's Joy, 110; Faustile, 113; Cheval d'Or, 113; Harry Nutter, 113; Fatherland, 113; Sirt, 113.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Mary Kinsella, 91 pounds; Pearl Walker, 91; Fair Deceiver, 91; [illegible], 96; Johnny Williams, 96; Locust Blossom, 96; Our Gertie, 97; Hindoonet, 96; Dr. Sharp, 97; Lizzie Cavalier, 97; Official, 97; King Bermuda, 97; Lady Callahan, 98; Diggs, 100; Treopia, 104; [illegible], 105; Tartarian, 108.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Trebla, 100 pounds; [illegible] Lee, 100; Tonto, 102; Brother Fred, 102; [illegible], 102; Chugnut, 104; Winslow, 104; King Dance, 104; Martin K., 105; Joe Mussel, 105; Sauterne, 106; Dorothy III., 107; Del Paso II., 107; Swordsman, 110; Tranby, 113.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Little Singer, 100 pounds; Amy Wade, 102; Laius, 102; The Tory, 105; Muskalonge, 107; Black Jack, 107; Collins, 109; Treachery, 109; Meddler, 109; Dunois, 109; Roger B., 109; Prosecutor, 112; Reuben Rowett, 112; Morte Fonse, 116.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, 3-year-olds—Her Favor, 102 pounds; Eleanor Holmes, 102; Hardly, 102; Bellamy, 104; Hosi, 104; St. Alfonses D., 107; Sybaris, 107; Molo, 107; Melter, 107; Daisy F., 109.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens—Charmante, 105 pounds; Mendacious, 105; Rio Chico, 105; Green Witch, 110; Silver Tone, 108; Doremus, 108; Jockey Joe, 108; Capsicum, 108; Barney Saal, 108; Approval, 113; Numa, 113.

MATANZA WINS PEPPER STAKES

Kentucky Colonel Is an Equal Favorite with the Winner, but Is Third.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Ideal Saratoga weather prevailed today and there was a large attendance at the races. The event of the day was the Pepper Stakes, five and a half furlongs, for 2-year-olds. It was won by Matanza, a chestnut filly, by Hanover—The Niece. She was purchased a few days ago by Louis V. Bell, a New York broker, from T. P. Hayes for $5,000. Mr. Bell also bought of Tom Griffin the 2-year-olds General Shafter and Hannan. Matanza was the first starter to wear his colors. She carried 111 pounds, an allowance of eight pounds, while Kentucky Colonel packed 126 pounds, including a penalty of four pounds.

In the opening betting each was 8 to 5. Mr. Bell backed Matanza to win for the amount he had paid for her and two stable companions, and she closed at even money. Kentucky Colonel's post price was 17 to 10. "Pittsburg Phil" and Harry McKenna backed Rhinelander at 6 to 1. Tod Sloan was on Matanza, R. Williams on Rhinelander, and Clawson on Kentucky Colonel. Those three were the contenders at the finish, with Kinley Mack a good fourth. The other starters were Counselor Wernbern, The Bouncer, and K. C. B.

There was a long delay at the post, for which Counselor Wernberg was responsible. When the flag fell all were in motion. Kentucky Colonel was slowest to catch his stride, and in fifty yards he was trailing the bunch. Matanza and The Bouncer went away in front. In a furlong Matanza had a clear lead. Before reaching the turn Kentucky went through the field and took second position. Clawson trailed Sloan into the stretch and then endeavored to close with him.

Matanza held her advantage past the furlong post. Then she began to weaken, and Clawson rallied his colt for a final effort. The Colonel was coming on the outside of the filly when Rhinelander came up, leaned over against him, and forced Clawson to take back and point his mount between Matanza and the rails. The last sixteenth was a drive, in which Matanza won by three-quarters of a length and Rhinelander beat Kentucky Colonel a good neck. K. C. B. dropped out of the race at first and closed rapidly at the end.

Sydney Paget has purchased from Tom Griffin the 3-year-old filly, Martha II., price $4,000.

W. H. Clark has purchased from W. A. Pinkerton the 3-year-old colt Candleblack. Sam Hildreth, who represented Pinkerton in the transaction, says the price was $6,000.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 5½ furlongs, $400 added, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-10	Diminutive, 105 [Claw'n]	2	2½	1½	1½	1^{1}
8-1	Orderlette, 111 [C. Sloan]	3	1^{h}	2½	2^{3}	2^{1}
30-1	Turvey Drop, 93 [Rowd'n]	6	5^{2}	6	5	3^{3}

Time, 1:10. Term Day, Dan Cupid, Chrysaor finished as named. Winner, J. A. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Dixon—Meriden—Start good. Won easily. Chrysaor nearly put Dan Cupid over the fence shortly after the start.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, $300 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Kinnikinnick, 121 [T. Sloan]	3	3½	3^{h}	2½	1½
15-1	Damocles, 115 [C. Sloan]	4	1½	1^{1}	1^{1}	2^{3}
6-5	White Frost, 113 [A. Bar'tt]	5	4½	4^{2}	4^{4}	3½

Time, 1:20¾. The Winner, Papa Harry finished as named. Start poor. Won easily. White Frost got a bad break. The Winner showed some speed, but tired in the stretch.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, $400 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Charentus, 90 [Clawson]	5	4½	4^{1}	4^{1}	1^{h}
9-10	High Jinks, 95 [Dupee]	2	3½	3½	2^{h}	2½
4-1	Gala Day, 105½ [Irving]	1	1½	1½	1^{h}	3^{1}

Time, 1:09¼. South Africa, Dutch Comedian, Captain Smith, Filament finished as named. Start straggling. Won driving. High Jinks was shut out on the first turn. She looked a winner at the eighth pole, but Charentus came with a rush.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, the Pepper Stakes, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-10	Matanza, 111 [T. Sloan]	3	1^{h}	1^{h}	1^{1}	1^{1}
12-1	Rhinelander, 114 [R. W'ms]	6	6^{1}	6^{1}	4^{h}	2½
8-5	Kentucky Col., 126 [Claw'n]	4	3^{h}	2^{h}	2½	3^{2}

Time, 1:09. Kinley Mack, The Bouncer, K. C. B., Counselor Wernberg finished as named. Winner, T. P. Hayes' ch. f., by Hanover—The Niece. Post 25 minutes. Start good. Won driving. Rhinelander closed fast at the end. Delay killed Kentucky Colonel's chances. He ran a fine race. Was shut out by Rhinelander in the last sixteenth. Counselor Wernberg acted badly at the post, and caused delay.

Fifth race, 1 mile, $400 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-5	Twinkler, 109 [Clawson]	2	1^{h}	1^{1}	1^{h}	1½
3-1	Bon Ino, 110½ [R. W'ms]	5	4^{1}	3^{3}	2½	2^{2}
7-10	Athanas, 109 [T. Sloan]	1	2½	2½	3^{4}	3^{8}

Time, 1:42¼. Donation, Marsian finished as named. Start good. Won driving. Bon Ino is a stretch runner, and just failed to get up. Athanas is a sulker. Marsian showed a sharp burst of speed.

Saratoga entries:

First race, 6½ furlongs, 3-year-olds—Laudeman, 119 pounds; Island Prince, 114; Tyrian, 109; Nigger Baby, 109; Laroquoise, 106; Uncle Louis, 106; Flareaway, 104.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Hilee, 112 pounds; Piccola, 104; Colonel Tenny, 100; Great Neck, 100; Francis Booker, 97; Veracious, ch. f., by St. Leonards—Veva, 97.

Third race, 1⅛ miles—Sir Vassar, 119 pounds; Poetess, 111; Orimar, 109; Scotch Plaid, 108; Squan, 106; Organ Pilot, 106.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Millstream, 109 pounds; Handpress, 106; Filament, 103; Papa Harry, 100; Judge Wardell, 100; Protus, 97; Valid, 97; Nearest, 95.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, handicap, over 6 hurdles—Challenger, 161 pounds; Governor Budd, 152; Lady Dainty, 136.

Rebel Jack's Owner Suspended.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—Favorites were unsuccessful in the first and fourth events today at the Fair Grounds. Rebel Jack, at 10 to 1, galloped away with the closing event, winning under such suspicious circumstances that Judge Murphy suspended the owner, V. Herard, and the rest of his stable pending investigation. Attendance, 5,500. Weather pleasant, track fast.

First race, selling, 1 mile—Trebor, 104 pounds [Stevens], 3 to 1, won; Flora C., 102 [Lines], 7 to 1, second; Tewanda, 104 [Givens], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾. Aberagate, Empress Josephine, R. B. Sack, Moch, Violin, Miss Floride, Schoolgirl, Gypceiver, Sir Dick, Tom Tilly, Howitzer, Almante, and Laura May also ran.

Second race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Katie Longfellow, 95 pounds [C. Clay], 20 to 1, won; Countess Irma, 95 [Southard], 11 to 5, second; Fresco, 97 [Hothersoll], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:49¼. Tutilla, Joe O'Sot, Russella, Little Billee, Jim Conway, Cochina, Gioga, Hazard, Plantation, Sumo, and Lassie Lou also ran. Gold Top left at the post.

Third race, selling, for 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Evelyn Byrd, 103 pounds [Caddy], 4 to 1, won; Oraibee, 99 [Lines], 8 to 1, second; Our Nellie, 107 [Hothersoll], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:09¼. Ulm, Willy Howard, Eugenia S., Tobe Payne, Ollie S., and John Couzet also ran. Rainmaker and Miss Maytie left.

Fourth race, 2 miles—Ed Farrell, 87 pounds [Kelly], 4 to 5, won; Sunburst, 106 [Bloss], 5 to 2, second; Rifle, 102 [Gilmore], 9 to 1, third. Time, 3:32¼. Jack Bradley, Buckvidere, and C. S. Bush also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Charina, 101 pounds [J. McDonald], 3 to 1, won; Mamie G., 95 [Kelly], 9 to 2, second; Fingal, 96 [Southard], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¼. Maddalo, Celtic Bard, Serf, Minerva, Uncle Abb, Sirenia, Pinkey Potter, Judge Steadman, and Moralist also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Rebel Jack, 103 [J. McDonald], 10 to 1, won; Ben Frost, 102 [Kelly], 10 to 1, second; Aquinas, 107 [Rutter], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:29½. Frank Wagner, Domsie, Lord Neville, Bounding, Ed Gartland, and Cecil also ran.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.—The feature at Windsor today was a special race at a mile between Alice Farley and Miss Gussie at equal weights. The race proved a hollow victory for Alice Farley, who ran a sensational race, winning in a gallop. Favorites and outsiders divided the honors. Weather cloudy and track lumpy.

First race, 6 furlongs—Reprieve won, Minnie Price second, Glen Albin third. Time, 1:17½.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Jim McCleevy won, Prospero second, Salvarse third. Time, 1:04¼.

Third race, 1 mile—Alice Farley won, Miss Gussie second, Bonjour third. Time, 1:45.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Neada won, Ocie Brooks second, Fannie Taylor third. Time, 1:11.

Fifth race, selling, 1¼ miles—Kathie May won, Judge Quigley second, Demosthenes third. Time, 2:14.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Can I See 'Em won, Midlo second, Skylark third. Time, 1:17¾.

Notes of the Tracks.

It was said warrants had been issued for Hawthorne bookmakers, but the managers declared no attemt was made to serve them.

Yesterday forenoon Starter Bruen had the jockeys and a number of horses at the track schooling them to break at the raise of the barrier. It is said the horses learn the trick readily. Capsicum, who was left on Monday, will break from the outside, but from no other position before the machine.

READY FOR THE RACES.

INDIANAPOLIS PREPARES TO ENTERTAIN A BIG CROWD.

Attendance for the First Day of the Meet Is Unusually Large—Mayor Taggart Presides at Headquarters and Each L. A. W. Member Receives a Small Key to the City—Buffalo Delegation Working to Secure the Meet Next Year.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Success has crowned the efforts of the Indianapolis Meet club, the attendance at the meet for the first day being far in excess of all expectations. Tomorrow is the day of the week when the greatest number of arrivals may be expected, and the railroads of the city have warned the Meet club that they must be prepared to take care of a rush which is made certain by the reports of the companies' agents throughout the country.

Registration at the headquarters has been going on all day, each league member receiving a key to the city, neat in the way of a badge and good as a means of procuring almost anything within reason asked for. Over at the registration headquarters Mayor Taggart was one of the most prominent figures, meeting visitors by the score.

There is a reception this evening at the State-House, Governor James A. Mount receiving the wheelmen, assisted by the State officers. Up to the present time the number of women at the meet is comparatively small, but many are expected tomorrow from Western States. Several delegations, including that from Chicago, are expected tomorrow.

Buffalo Out for the Meet.

Today the Buffalo delegation spent in getting settled down to four hard days of work to secure the meet next year. As a member of the New York State Division Board of Officers President Potter favors Buffalo, and outside of his official capacity he said he would be glad to do anything for Buffalo that lay in his power. Banners were strung everywhere, buttons were distributed broadcast until they ran out, and printed signs showing the advantage of Buffalo as a location for a meet were hung all around. Never before has a city been so well represented at a national meet to plead its cause as has Buffalo, and every indication points to a complete success for the plan of the delegation.

Boston is doing little for the next season's meet, although it has delegates on the spot. Some quiet work is being done, but Pennsylvania, New York, and all States west of Buffalo have supported that city.

The Quakers have spread themselves and there are more Philadelphians in town today than Chicagoans. Clubs of fifty and sixty and even larger are seen on the streets, dressed not in citizens' costumes but in wheeling garb. In little Walter McGrath, the 8-year-old lad who has ridden eight centuries and who rode with his father, Captain McGrath of the Kenilworth wheelmen, from Pittsburg to this city, Philadelphia has one of the star attractions of the meet.

Owing to the rain yesterday the racing men were delayed one day in their training, and today they worked with a greater will and put up some work that again gives them the reputation of being the fastest lot of sprinters ever gathered together. No less than 100 men trained out and forty to fifty were seen on the track at one time. In spite of the danger there was but one spill, and that of a lot of amateurs who piled up in a heap but escaped uninjured.

Perhaps the most noteworthy sprint of the day was one made by John S. Johnson, who started back of the Farnwaldt and Becker tandem, which pulled him up to the tape. Johnson was followed by Tom Butler, the Boston boy; Collett, the New Haven amateur; and Freeman of Portland. He sailed round the turn with the three men in hot chase, and finished strong in :12 flat, good time for a heavy, murky day. Freeman, at the end of the line, worked his way up even at that pace, and finished abreast of Tom Butler in :11⅘, tying the performance credited to Major Taylor, but under different conditions, owing to the pulling he received.

Jay Eaton, the indoor king, today rode alone for an eighth after being pulled up. He did :12⅕. Gardiner and Bowler did the same time. Gardiner pulled Bowler up, dropping back to the rear and then jumping past him by a tire width at the tape. Tom Cooper went an eighth of a mile without assistance in time to warrant the statement that the Detroit man must prove a factor without a doubt. He did :12⅗ and finished strong. Kimble, the Louisville man, did :12⅗ without assistance, and Kimble has not been training with the party, having only arrived today.

Peabody and Llewellyn in Record Time.

Major Taylor did :12 3-5, slow as compared to former times, and Hausman, the New Haven amateur, did :12 2-5. Peabody of Chicago was slow on a single, but with his team mate, Llewellyn, on a tandem, tied the world amateur tandem record for a quarter mile unpaced, going in :24 flat. Beck and Fornwaldt, the professionals, did :25 for an unpaced quarter, after having done a lot of work in assisting the others on the track.

Mertens, the present five-mile champion, started without assistance and finished an unpaced quarter mile sprint in :26 3-5, this time is considered remarkable.

In the morning trials Bald, Cooper, Cabbanne, and Maya changed and changed about pace for a mile, going the first half in 1:00 and the last half in :53 2-5, the full mile in the remarkable time of 1:53 2-5, an indication of most wonderful speed and staying qualities for all.

Cooper rode a half mile back of a tandem in :53 4-5, and McFarland, Stevens, and Bald went a few miles together, McFarland going out after the others quit for a quarter mile in :30, which he made easily.

Bald today gave to C. A. Benjamin of Syracuse, his former manager, a check for $500, to be wagered upon the Bald-Cooper race, on Bald, of course. Cooper's money came today and he handed $250 to Mr. Foltz of the Racing board as his side bet arranged for in the articles of agreement which have now been approved by Chairman Mott, and the breaking of which by either will result in suspension from the track probably for the balance of the year.

Colored People Honor Major Taylor.

Major Taylor is to be a guest at a special smoker arranged in his honor by the colored people of the city tomorrow night, and on Thursday night he will be the guest of honor at a banquet under the auspices of the Hercules club. At the banquet he will be presented with the handsome gold medal which the colored girls of the city bought for him.

Betting is being done on the races at a poolroom in this city, the odds being fair and evidently set by a man posted in the game far better than is the usual keeper of a poolroom. Three to one is the prevailing figure on Bald, Cooper, Gardiner, and Major Taylor, and 6 to 1 is offered upon Stevens, Freeman, Johnnie Johnson, and Tom Butler, although these are odds upon the men outside of the big four. Changes are made from day to day, according to the reports of the condition of the men. Not much money is being wagered, there being no one man apparently fancied more than any other as to chances.

MAGNOLIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Belden and Bond Are the Only Representatives of the West—Latter Handicapped by the Courts.

Magnolia, Mass., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The first annual Magnolia tennis tournament was started successfully yesterday and continued today. There are thirty-eight entries in the singles and about a dozen are expected in the doubles, although the drawings for the latter have not been made. Belden and Bond, the only Western men in the tournament, arrived today, but as both won by default they will not play until tomorrow. The courts are rather sandy clay, and while they are well suited to Belden's game, and his prospects are good, it is a quite the contrary with Bond, as it is practically impossible to play a net game on such a surface.

A number of good matches took place today, perhaps the best being between Davis and Little. Davis won the first set rather easily, but pulled the second out 11—9, only after a hard struggle. Fischer, Ware, Belden, and Budlong are the men from whom the winner in singles will probably come, and in the doubles the prominent teams are Fischer and Budlong, Ware and Sheldon, Ward and Davis, Bond and Belden. The summary of today is as follows:

First round—Little beat McGinley 8—6, 6—2; Sheldon beat Penhallow 6—4, 6—2; George beat Stone 6—4, 6—2; Hawes beat Hunt.

Second round—Davis beat Little 6—1, 11—9; Sheldon beat Kendall 6—1, 6—4; Budlong beat Whitbeck 6—4, 6—4; Fischer beat Nelson 6—0, 6—1.

Tomorrow the singles will be finished to the third round and the consolation singles and the doubles will be started.

Avis Gets the Felker Cup.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—An accident to Iota of this city gave Avis of Oconomowoc the race today and possession of the Felker challenge cup for one year. The race was sailed under much the same conditions as Saturday and Monday and over the same course. Avis' time was 1:54:44. It beat Iota 26 seconds. The latter lost several minutes because of the carrying away of a portion of its rigging. Other yachts finished in the following order: Tarpon, Pistakee, Gleaner, Kathleen, Elk. Wasp quit.

CHICAGO YOUNGSTER BEATEN.

Matin Bells from Delaware Defeats Dr. Flowers Hill in the Stake at Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—After a wait of twenty-four hours, the fourth meeting of the grand circuit began this afternoon. The mud had disappeared, and the footing was good enough for the youngsters to put in some good creditable miles. First came the 2-year-old pacers for a stake put up by a Chicago turf paper. Of the half dozen aspirants for this, Texas seemed to have put in the strongest claim, with Dr. Flowers Hill, a colt bred in the Lone Star State, but now owned in Chicago. Everything went swimmingly for the favorite in the first heat, and he got away with it cleverly, but, as it turned out, only because Matin Bells had made a break. When the filly struck her clip the next time she outfooted the party to the quarter, and left three of them on the wrong side of the distance flag. Her mile in 2:16¼ is a maiden record for the racy young miss, and is equal to what any pacer of her age has scored in two seasons.

The third heat was quite as easy for Matin Bells, and her share of the stake was $1,500. She got first and fourth money. Dr. J. C. McCoy, who owns the winner, is an extensive breeder at Kirkwood, Del., and found his prize at one of Fasig's sales in the metropolis last February.

The 3-year-old trotters proved to be a fair lot, but the race was between the favorite, Seraphina, and Charley Kerr, both from Kentucky.

For the 2:28 trot there was a heavy plunge on John Nolan, as his new owner, J. E. Hubinger, had sent a heavy commission by wire on the Western-bred flyer. In the first heat as the favorite was moving up on Nobby and Mountaineer, about the sixth furlong pole, he made so tangled a break that when Nobby reached the wire Nolan had not managed to get inside the distance. Ben Kenney, who drove him, said that Mountaineer had swerved in front of him, and to avoid a collision he had to pull Nolan up so sharply that he lost his stride. McHenry, behind the little stallion, assented to this, explaining it was quite accidental, and the judge confirmed what the drivers said. So the field buyers, with the thousands played on the favorite apparently coming their way, heard with disgust the decision that he would be allowed to start again. After this lucky escape Nolan had matters his own way, and three moderate heats gave him the race he had so nearly lost.

The 2:18 trot was on the card, but could not be called for want of daylight.

Free-for-all class, pacing, 2-year-olds, Horse Review Stake, $2,500, best two in three heats:

Matin Bells, b. f., by Bow Bells—Rosy Morn, by Alcantara [Ecker] 3 1 1
Dr. Flowers Hill, ch. c., by William M. Hill [Deane] 1 2 2
Birchwood Maid, b. f. [Dereder] 4 3 3
Ecstasy, bl. f. [Hukel] ....2 dis
Cobbitt and Katz distanced.
Time—2:21¾; 2:16¼; 2:18¼.

2:30 class, trotting, 3-year-olds, purse $1,000:

Charley Kerr, br. c., by Alfred G., dam by Happy Traveler [Malone] 1 1 2 1
Seraphina, bl. f., by Constantine [Hudson] 2 2 1 3
The Earl, ch. c. [Geers] 6 4 6 2
Black Robert, b. c. [Chandler] 3 3 3 5
Cuprum, Pamlico Chief, and Tatau started.
Time—2:21; 2:15¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¾.

2:28 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal—Fantasia, by Ranchero [Kenney] 6 1 1 1
Nobby, br. g., by Cuckoo [Niel] 1 3 3 3
Fred Lader, b. g. [Spian] 4 6 2 2
Birvabik, b. s. [Moore] 5 2 4 5
Miss Beatrice and Mountaineer started.
Tintoret distanced.
Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:15; 2:15¼.

La Penitente's Handicap.

New York, Aug. 9.—Getaway day at Brighton brought out a large crowd. There was little scratching and full fields faced the starter in every event. The Electric Handicap went to La Penitente, a well-played second choice. Summary:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Lansdale, 99 pounds [O'Leary], 7 to 2, won; Charagrace, 101 [Maher], 7 to 2, second; Banquo II., 102 [E. Jones], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:41½. Debride, Gen. Maceo, Taranto, Vigenta, and Hardy C. also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Tut Tut, 109 pounds [Maher], 4 to 1, won; Effervescent, 100 [Songer], 2 to 1, second; St. Clair, 112 [Doggett], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:01¼. Ben Viking, Domineer, Oliver Mc, The Gardener, Tenneth, Al Reeves, Campus, and Mark Miles also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Howland, 111 pounds [Littlefield], 3 to 1, won; Firearm, 108 [Sims], 4 to 5, second; Decide, 113 [Hamilton], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼. Bendoran, Billali, Red Spider, Bass, Torrian, Nedjid, Stachelberg, Master James, and Prime Minister also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Jefferson, 86 pounds [Moody], 15 to 1, won; Peep o' Day, 128 [H. Lewis], 5 to 1, second; Leedsville, 112 [Maher], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:41¼. Marito, Murrillo, Teddy Marian, Tinge, and Ben Ronald also ran.

Fifth race, the Electric Handicap, 6 furlongs—La Penitente, 98 pounds [Maher], 3 to 1, won; Kingdon, 129 [Sims], 6 to 5, second; Leando, 100 [Songer], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼. Gen. Mart Gary, Winepress, Jean Ingelow, and Subject also ran.

Sixth race, hurdle, 1¾ miles—Rheinstrom, 141 pounds [Cypran], 9 to 5, won; Marshall, 158 [Allmark], 3 to 1, second; Brown Red, 135 [Anderson], 8 to 1, third. Time, 2:40. El Cid, Bergen, and Kinvarra also ran.

PLANNING TO STOP THE FIGHT.

Buffalo Clergymen of Various Denominations Call a Meeting to Discuss Means of Preventing the Bout.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—A meeting of clergymen of all denominations has been called for Thursday afternoon to make plans for stopping the Corbett-McCoy fight. The call is signed by the local heads of the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, and Jewish churches. The Presbyterians and Episcopalians did not sign, but all have promised to attend the meeting. The clergymen declare in the call that Buffalo is upon a moral crisis and must be saved from disgrace. District Attorney Kenefick stated his position today and it looks troublesome for the Hawthorne club. Mr. Kenefick said:

"I am opposed to this prize fight, and when the time comes to take official action I propose to take it. I certainly believe that the proposed fight is against the law and should be prevented. I have no doubt when the Sheriff fully appreciates his duty and responsibilities in connection with this fight that he will not hesitate to coöperate in preventing it. The power of this office will be exercised both to prevent violations of law and to punish those who violate the law."

The Hawthorne club people have felt sure of the Sheriff, but it is uncertain what course that official will take if the District Attorney instructs him that it is his duty not to permit the battle to take place.

[illegible] A TALLY.

[illegible] BY THE BOSTON [illegible]

Cincinnati Is Unable to Do Anything with Nichols' Pitching, While "Pink" Hawley Is Batted All Over the Lot and Has Poor Control of the Ball—Rain Prevents a Double-Header—Second Blank of the Year for the Pennant Aspirants.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati	65	33	.663	Pittsburg	50	44	.532
Cleveland	59	35	.628	Philadelphia	43	49	.467
Boston	59	35	.628	Brooklyn	36	56	.391
Baltimore	52	38	.578	Louisville	36	62	.367
Chicago	54	44	.551	Washington	32	60	.348
New York	53	42	.553	St. Louis	29	69	.296

Yesterday's Game.

Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 0.

Games Today.

Chicago at Brooklyn.
Boston at Cincinnati.

SECOND SHUTOUT THIS YEAR.

First Blank for the Reds Since Their Series at New York in the Spring.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—When Charles Nichols, the premier pitcher of the champion Bostons, is at his best the opposing batsmen seldom cause the Boston fielders to excite themselves chasing base hits.

Nichols was at his best today, and as a result of his grand work on the pitcher's slab the Reds were shut out for the second time this season, the other shutout occurring in New York last spring.

Nichols pitched a remarkable game and was given splendid support. Not once in the nine innings did a red leg reach second base. Only five of them reached first, but they died there.

"Pink" Hawley opposed Nichols, and there was quite a contrast in their effectiveness. "Pink" has never been successful against the champions, and today was not an exception to the rule. Hawley was hit hard. He never tried harder to pitch a winning game, but it seemed the fortune of the visitors to hit everything into safe territory.

In addition to being hit hard "Pink" did not have the best control. However, he would have had to pitch a game as remarkable as that pitched by Nichols in order to have given his team a chance to win.

A double-header was to have been played, but just about the time that the second game was to be called it began to rain, and the second clash of the two leaders was called off. Though the weather was threatening and cloudy all morning and afternoon over 6,000 people were in the stands when the first game was called.

In the second inning Boston began scoring. After Duffy had died to Steinfeldt Collins hit safely. His drive was followed in rapid succession with singles by Stafford and Bergen and a double by Lowe to center. Corcoran made an effort to catch Bergen at the plate on Lowe's hit, but threw past Peitz. Three runs resulted from this rally. Boston also made runs in the fourth and fifth and in the sixth made three. This ended the scoremaking. Score:

Cincinnati	R	B	P	A	E	Boston	R	B	P	A	E
Miller, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Long, ss	0	1	5	4	0
Smith, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Tenney, 1b	1	0	7	0	0
Woods, lf	0	0	1	1	0	Yeager, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	3	4	3	Duffy, cf	0	0	3	1	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	14	0	0	Collins, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	2	5	1	Stafford, rf	1	3	4	0	0
McPhee, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Bergen, c	2	1	3	0	0
Steinf'dt, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Peitz, c	0	0	2	1	0	Nichols, p	2	1	0	1	0
Hawley, p	0	1	0	1	0						
Totals	0	5	27	15	4	Totals	8	10	27	10	0

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boston ....0 3 0 1 1 3 0 0 0—8

Two-base hits—Yeager, Lowe. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen bases—Tenney, Yeager. Double plays—Lowe-Long-Tenney; Long-Lowe-Tenney; Corcoran-McPhee-Beckley. First on balls—Off Hawley, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hawley, 2. Struck out—By Hawley, 1; by Nichols, 2. Time—2:00. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

No Game at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 9.—The Pittsburg-Baltimore game was again postponed on account of rain.

CLUB IS ADVERTISED FOR SALE.

Does Anybody Want to Buy Tim Hurst and the St. Louis Browns?—Von der Ahe's Methods.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Baseball club this afternoon advertised in his capacity as trustee the sale of the club and its assets to the highest bidder on Sept. 1. Unless prevented by legal measures, Von der Ahe will buy the club in. He has preferred claims against the club amounting to $87,000. He can bid this amount, and not leave a cent to be expended for the unpreferred creditors. Taxes, mechanics' liens, rent, and salaries have to come out of the price bid. Edward Becker will furnish the money to pay these. Becker tried to buy the club, but could not get a clear title. Now Von der Ahe, to save himself from utter financial wreck, has taken him into partnership.

This is Von der Ahe's program, but the Mississippi Value Trust company may cause him trouble. The banking company today filed suit against Von der Ahe, as trustee, and others of the clum, claiming $20,000. It is recited in the petition that Von der Ahe borrowed money from the trust company in January, 1893, securing the loan with forty first mortgage bonds of $500 apiece value, the bonds to mature in five years.

It is set forth that Von der Ahe has never paid a penny on the loan, and that he takes the gate receipts from Sportsman's Park to use for personal expenses. Franklin Ferris, as attorney for the trust company, will probably apply for a receiver on Wednesday to assist in running the club until the franchise, under which it is operated, is sold at public auction next month.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Detroit Are the Winning Clubs—Milwaukee and Columbus Do Not Play.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Kansas City	62	38	.620	Columbus	50	42	.543
Indianapolis	57	37	.606	Detroit	38	56	.404
St. Paul	57	41	.581	St. Joseph	33	61	.351
Milwaukee	58	42	.580	Minneapolis	31	69	.310

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 9.—Minneapolis won from the Saints today by a score of 6 to 2. Good fielding on both sides was the feature of the game. Score:

St. Joseph.......0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 0
Minneapolis .....0 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 1—6 10 1

Batteries—Cooper and McAuley; Phillipi and Fisher.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9.—Kansas City lost today's game through costly errors. The feature of the game was McVicker's one-handed catch in deep right field. Score:

Kansas City.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—3 12 6
St. Paul..........1 1 0 0 4 1 0 0 0—7 8 0

Batteries—Pardee and Wilson; Denzer and Spies.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 9.—The Champions played a miserable fielding game, while the Tigers batted Scott opportunely and fielded perfectly. Score:

Indianapolis .....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 7 7
Detroit ....1 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0—6 10 0

Batteries—Scott and Lynch; Beam and Beulow.

Baseball Magnates Here.

M. A. Haynes of Minneapolis and "Connie" Mack of Milwaukee visited President Ban B. Johnson of the Western league yesterday. Mr. Haynes is on his way to New York for a vacation and Mr. Mack's team having an off day he took the opportunity of coming to Chicago to confer with President Johnson in regard to league affairs. President Harry Pulliam of the Louisville club was also in Chicago.

CATLIN BOAT CLUB IN THIRD.

Competes in the Senior Double Sculls at the Canadian Amateur Oarsmen's Regatta.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The second day's program of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held on Toronto Bay today. The weather was fine. The Catlin Boat club of Chicago finished third in the senior double scull. The intermediate four-oared race will be rowed over on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock between the Grand Trunk club and the Brockville Rowing club on account of fouls.

The summaries:

Senior single, sculls—E. H. Ten Eyck, Wachusett Boat club, Worcester, Mass., first; C. E. A. Goldman, Argonaut Rowing club, Toronto, second; L. Mason, Don Rowing club, Toronto, third. Time, 10:47.

Senior four, oars—Argonaut Rowing club, R. G. Muntz [bow], E. A. Thompson, F. H. Thompson, Joseph Wright [stroke], first; Pennsylvania Barge club second, Don Rowing club third. Time, 9:33. Vesper Boat club finished fourth and Ecorse Michigan Boat club fifth. Mutual [Detroit] Boat club's boat was broken.

Junior four, oars—Grand Trunk Rowing club, Fred Scott [bow], O. Harwood, Fred Auburn, Peter Raymond [stroke], first; Brockville Rowing club second, Argonaut Rowing club third, Don Rowing club fourth. Time, 9:31 4-5.

Senior double, sculls—Wachusett Boat club, C. H. Lewis [bow], E. H. Ten Eyck [stroke], first; Don Rowing club, J. O'Connor [bow], L. Marsh [stroke], second; Catlin Boat club of Chicago, James Henderson [bow], William Weinand [stroke], third. Time, 9:40 1-5. The Detroit Boat club did not finish.

Intermediate single, sculls—W. Nelson, Toronto Rowing club, first; E. H. Minnett, Toronto Rowing club, second; J. C. Mason, Argonaut Rowing club, third. Time, 10:34 2-5.

Intermediate four oars—Grand Trunk Boat club, Fred Scott [bow], O. Harwood, Fred Auburn, Peter Raymond [stroke], first; Toronto Rowing club, second; Leander Rowing club, third; Ecorse Boat club, fourth; and Brockville Rowing club did not finish. Referee declared no race.

Pair oars—Argonaut Rowing club, F. H. Thompson [bow], Joseph Wright [stroke], first; Pennsylvania Barge club, Henri Scott [bow], Ed Marsh [stroke] second. Time, 9:50 3-5.

MISS POUND WINS HER MATCH.

Easily Defeats Miss Neely in the Women's Tennis Tourney at Chicago University.

Excellent tennis was seen on the courts of the University of Chicago yesterday. It was the second day of the round robin tournament that is being played in singles for women and mixed doubles.

The chief interest centered in the match between Miss Pound of Nebraska, the Western woman champion, and Miss Neely, one of the strongest of the local players. Miss Neely has been playing steadily all summer and in the recent national women's championship affair in the East.

Miss Pound, however, had no difficulty with the Chicagoan, defeating her in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Miss Cloes by Miss Tilton. Miss Cloes is one of the best players of the West, and Miss Tilton was not thought to be in the same class. Miss Tilton won after three hard fought sets, and earned her victory. Miss Cloes excelled at the net, but her opponent was the better in the back of the court, where she lobbed and placed accurately.

In the mixed doubles Miss Pound and Bruce, the Divinity Hall champion, easily worsted Miss Tilton and Michaelson in straight sets. Miss Cloes and Hussey won from Miss Aldrich and Adkinson in two sets by steady work, when the latter team seemingly had captured the first set. Play will resume this afternoon, and several interesting matches are promised. Summaries:

Women's singles—Miss Pound beat Miss Neely, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Tilton beat Miss Cloes, 6—1, 7—9, 6—3; Miss Neely beat Miss Aldrich, 6—0, 6—2.

Mixed doubles—Miss Pound and Mr. Bruce beat Miss Tilton and Mr. Michaelson, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Cloes and Mr. Hussey beat Miss Aldrich and Mr. Adkinson, 7—5, 6—1.

CHAMPION TOMMY WHITE HERE.

Is Anxious to Get on Matches at the Featherweight Limit—Jimmy Barry in Training.

Tommy White, the noted Chicago boxer for whom the featherweight championship is now claimed, is spending a brief time here before he returns East to engage in other matches.

"While Solly Smith is technically the featherweight champion," said White last night, "my manager, 'Billy' Madden, thinks I should claim the featherweight championship, especially since Smith seems now unwilling to meet me again. However that may be, I am anxious to meet any one for the title, and hope to earn it beyond question. I have little hope of getting on a go with Jordan, for I don't think he will return to this country for two years. I am willing to fight for the championship at 122 pounds and will meet any one at 126 pounds."

White said he was well pleased with his new manager. "I thought I knew a good deal about training, but Madden has taught me a good many tricks. I never got down to 122 pounds so easily before. I could have fought Smith all night I felt so strong. It is no trouble at all now for me to get down to the featherweight."

White thinks he may get on a match soon with Joe Bernstein. He believes there will be a boxing boom this winter in New York. The Corbett-McCoy match, if brought off successfully, will help the sport there a great deal.

Champion "Jimmy" Barry is doing his road work at night for his six round go with Johnny Ritchie, which is to be held at McGurn's court next Saturday night. Ritchie is doing his work in a West Side gymnasium and is in fine condition. Ritchie will challenge the winner of the Palmer-Rotchford go.

ENGLAND'S PROMISE TO SUPPORT CHINA IS REITERATED.

Foreign Office at Peking Assured That Great Britain Will Resent Any Threatening Action by the Powers of Europe.

Peking, Aug. 9.—The firm attitude adopted by Great Britain in the railroad concessions in China, which is giving general satisfaction in the British settlements, is maintained. Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British Minister to China, was present at the meeting of the Chinese Foreign office officials yesterday, and he reiterated Great Britain's formal promise to support China if threatened by any foreign power on account of a concession granted to a British subject.

The French Minister, M. Gerard, has complained to the Tsung-li-Yamen that, owing to Germany's representations, China has compelled Yung Wing's Tsin-Tsin-Chin-Kiang railroad, in which he has the support of an English syndicate which is willing to advance $25,000,000, to pass west of Shan-Tung, and thus, it is claimed, endangering the prospects of the Han-Kou-Peking railroad concession given to a Franco-Belgian syndicate.

London, Aug. 9.—Answering a question in the House of Commons today, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign office, Mr. Curzon, said the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, had reported that the Chinese government, replying to Great Britain's message saying she would support China against any power committing an act of aggression in China because China had granted a British subject permission to aid or build a railroad or other public works, as announced in the House of Commons on Aug. 1, had expressed gratitude at the promise of support and had asserted that no threat of aggression had been made.

Mr. Curzon also said that Baron von Bulow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, had sent a memorandum to her Majesty's government, saying Germany had never claimed exclusive privileges in China, had made no attempt to exclude other nations from free competition in the Shang-Tung peninsula, and had merely informed China that if she desired or required foreign assistance in the Shang-Tung peninsula she should first offer the work to Germany.

Mr. Curzon said her Majesty's government had no information in regard to the reported cession of the Port of Rahita, on Asab Bay, Red Sea, to Russia, for use as a coaling station. Mr. Curzon added that he was not aware Abyssinia had any power to cede that port to Russia.

The degree of interest and appreciation of the importance and possibilities of the East, to which England has been aroused, is evidenced by the action of the associated Chambers of Commerce in commissioning Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member of Parliament for the City of York, on a special mission to China.

Lord Beresford goes to investigate the prospects of commerce and to report particularly as to the extent to which the Chinese government will guarantee the safety of British capital already invested and of contemplated investments.

No fitter man than this enterprising and business-like Admiral could be selected. His mission indicates the prevailing distrust as to the efficacy of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy to conserve British commercial interests in China.

Lord Charles Beresford intends to be absent several months.

BREWERS MAY COMBINE

SMALLER BEER PRODUCERS AT WORK ON CONSOLIDATION PLAN.

Mission of Attorney Harry Rubens in New York Is to Carry Through a Scheme That Originated Last Winter—Number of Concerns to Be Taken In Not Likely to Be as Large as Then Proposed—May Represent Annual Output of 450,000 Barrels.

The proposed consolidation of the smaller and independent breweries of Chicago, the mission that has taken Attorney Harry Rubens to New York, has been pending since last winter. The deal was almost ready for public announcement in February, when the blowing up of the Maine and the financial uncertainty following put a temporary quietus on the plans of the amalgamation.

Originally the deal contemplated procuring a combine representing at least 750,000 barrels in annual output. This was found impossible, as several of the bigger breweries refused to join in and help out the smaller fry, and the promoters reduced the required output to 500,000 barrels a year.

The project of consolidating these small breweries was prompted by the troubles which arose with the disruption of the old Brewers' association. Beer tumbled to $3 a barrel, and the large brewers purposely allowed prices to continue thus low so that the small independent breweries, about forty in number, should either be forced out of business, as half a dozen of them were, or else learn the lesson of following the dictates of the big breweries regarding the maintenance of prices.

Brewers' Pool Revived.

This lesson was well learned, and the brewers' pool was recently revived. The price of beer advanced so that all the breweries are now making money. The consolidation project, however, which originated in necessity, was still looked upon as a scheme which would be of benefit to the small breweries through the saving of expenses, and was therefore not allowed to die.

It was originally intended to issue a blanket mortgage covering all of the properties, and then pay to the brewers coming into the deal the proceeds of the mortgage bonds to be floated at respective rates, to the venders, of $5 a barrel of annual sales. In addition the venders were to receive varying amounts of the stock of the new company, which was to be capitalized at $9,000,000.

It is believed that the original plans have now been much modified, and that only fourteen breweries, or possibly a few more, will now come in with a total capacity of some 450,000 barrels a year. The capitalization will probably be at the rate of $15 a barrel, $5 a barrel in first mortgage and $10 a barrel in common stock. As the bonds will all be taken in New York each brewer will probably receive, besides $10 a barrel of his annual output in stock, about $5 a barrel in cash. At $15 a barrel, with 450,000 barrels as the capacity of the new company, its capitalization would be $675,000, of which $225,000 would be in bonds and $450,000 in stock.

Plan Favored by Big Brewers.

Shares of the English breweries have recently risen in value, an indication that the big brewers, while not caring to join the consolidation themselves, look on the merging of the small companies with favor, as a reduction in the number of companies controlling breweries is likely to hold the trade together better and prevent irresponsible cutting of prices by the small breweries.

There is considerable conjecture as to what breweries will be taken in, that depending on the New York capitalists who are floating the deal. It is expected that several of the leading small brewers will be disappointed by finding they are left out in the cold when the definite announcement comes from New York.

Horatio B. Close Discharged.

Horatio B. Close, saloonkeeper at 3130 Cottage Grove avenue, who was arrested last week on a charge of having in possession plaster molds for making counterfeit money, was released yesterday by United States Commissioner Pickard, the evidence not being sufficient to hold the man to the federal grand jury. The molds were found at 407 West Madison street, where Close rented a room.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN ONE NIGHT

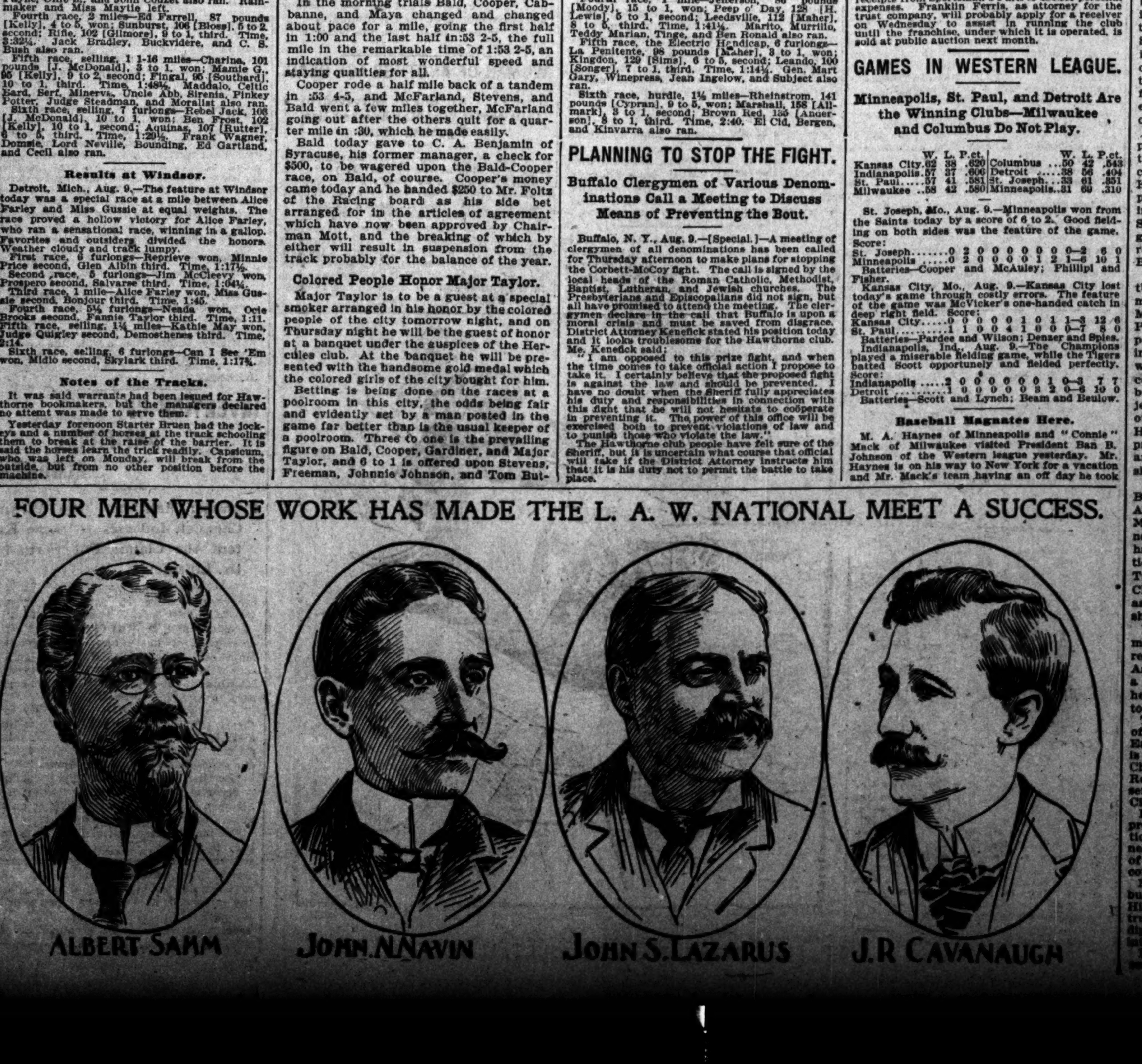
PRODUCED BY

Cuticura SOAP

One Night Treatment On [illegible] the night soak the hands in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollient skin cures. Wear old kid gloves with the finger ends cut off and holes in palms for ventilation. For red, rough, chapped or discolored hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is wonderful.

After Cycling, Golf, Tennis, Riding or Athletics, a bath with CUTICURA SOAP is one of the luxuries of modern civilization. It prevents chafing, redness and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation and irritation, [illegible] muscles, and when followed by a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures, proves most beneficial in relieving tired, lamed, strained or inflamed muscles.

Sold throughout the world. [illegible] CUTICURA [illegible] POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP. [illegible] "How to Have [illegible] White Hands," free.


FOUR MEN WHOSE WORK HAS MADE THE L. A. W. NATIONAL MEET A SUCCESS.

HER SANITY IN QUESTION.

Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding in Court on Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

TELLS HER LIFE STORY.

Insists That She Is Sane, Though Admitting Vagaries in the Past.

CASE STILL IN PROGRESS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, }
New York, Aug. 9. }

Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding's Mental Status.

Mrs. Jack Wilmerding, a great-granddaughter of old Commodore Vanderbilt, was the victim of a three-hour inquisition in the courthouse at White Plains today, as the result of proceedings instituted by friends for the purpose of securing her release from Bloomingdale asylum, where she is incarcerated as an insane person.

Her examination by a commissioner was ordered a fortnight ago, after Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court had listened to arguments pro and con evoked by Lawyer Louis Levy's application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Justice Keogh had named Dr. Carlos MacDonald of this city, Dr. H. Ernest Schmid of White Plains, and former Congressman Eugene B. Travis commissioners to examine into Mrs. Wilmerding's present mental condition. The members of the commission assembled in the County Court room at 10 o'clock this morning and took the oath simultaneously.

As soon as the commissioners had qualified a court officer entered by a side door escorting Mrs. Wilmerding. The fair plaintiff wore a white shirt waist, a dark cloth skirt, a modish straw hat trimmed with black feathers and veil, and brown gloves. She carried a Japanese fan and a newspaper.

Mrs. "Jack" is more beautiful than when she last appeared in her box at the Metropolitan Opera-House, an acknowledged belle of the Four Hundred. She smiled and nodded to the lawyers as she took her seat, and chatted nonchalantly with the two female nurses who had accompanied her from the asylum.

When her name was called by the court officer she calmly settled her draperies and walked to the witness chair with a buoyant step. She laid her hand on the Bible and nodded as she emphatically answered "I do" to the query form of the prescribed oath.

Lawyer Levy made a brief statement of his interest in Mrs. Wilmerding's behalf and told of his long connection with the affairs of herself and her father, the late Colonel Vanderbilt Allen.

"She is a friendless orphan," said Levy, "whose relatives have immured her in an asylum without ever producing her in court."

"My name is Marie Fatimah Allen Wilmerding; I am 26 years old." Mrs. "Jack" replied in a full musical voice, but seemed for the moment a bit nervous.

If memory be a criterion of sanity Mrs. "Jack" is certainly a sane woman. With an occasional pause to count back years and months, the young woman tersely and succinctly accounted for her time and actions since her mother, first wife of Colonel Vanderbilt Allen, died.

"That was when I was 5 years old," said Mrs. "Jack." She then told of her boarding school days, a visit to Europe, back to the United States, and again to Europe, then back to the United States again.

"When we came from Europe we moved to Milford, Pa., and there I met the woman who became my father's third wife. She was a Miss North. Afterwards we all went to Newport."

Mrs. Wilmerding's black eyes flashed, she paused a moment, and then said dramatically: "Soon after that woman succeeded in marrying me to Jack Wilmerding."

Only a suggestion was required to make Mrs. "Jack" say unpleasant things about her stepmother-in-law, and bitter things about the husband who has deserted her in her extremity.

"I was obliged to marry Jack Wilmerding," said Mrs. "Jack" solemnly, "by the influence that woman brought to bear upon my father. Even his people opposed the marriage. They knew and said that he had no business to get married.

"Jack Wilmerding was a brute. Why, he struck me in the face in a ballroom even before we were married. I was obliged to marry him under threats that my character would be ruined if I didn't. We were married in Grace Church in 1892, and lived at Orange, at Staten Island, and in Clinton place. I led a horrible life with him. He beat me, and insulted me, and cried our troubles from the housetops. In the Clinton place house he abused me so that the Astor-Chanlers, who lived there, made complaint of our presence.

"Mrs. Allen got my father to stop my allowance, and refused to give me my grandmother's silver which had been left to me. I never liked my father's third wife. She was deceitful and—and women have many reasons, you know, for not liking other women.

"When I was obliged to leave Jack Wilmerding I went to my aunt. She advised me to return and try to live with him again, for three months, anyhow. I did return, but I just couldn't live with him; it was too horrible."

Mrs. "Jack" briefly sketched her career after leaving her husband.

"I lived at the Gerlach for a while," she said, "and my relatives, who will not aid me now, were glad enough to visit me and take luncheon then.

"It was my habits and the worry of it all which destroyed my health," continued the beauty in a penitent tone.

"I will tell the truth—all of it, bad as it is.

"Three years ago I began to drink to excess. My husband had started me in the habit and my troubles, monetary as well as domestic, drove me to continue it. I drank terribly, terribly, and I smoked terribly, too. Sometimes I drank a quart of whisky a day. I took cocktails and absinthe and liquors, too, all mixed up. I smoked constantly—forty cigarets a day—and I ate nothing. I simply lived on stimulants and excitement.

"My physical health became shattered and my mind was affected. I was destitute almost.

"I heard that my father was ill in Europe. I wrote and told him that I was alone and would come to him if that woman were not with him. He replied saying I would like Mrs. Allen when I came to know her and to come on and join them.

"I had to have some money and I went to Lawyer Levy. I told Mr. Levy that I would sell my interest in some trust funds in the Washington Trust company and he told me it would be wicked to do so. Finally I went to the Forgolstons and borrowed some money.

"The night before I sailed for Europe I went to get some more. I got $500 in cash and some bonds, and I think I sold my interest in $15,000 of the trust funds left to my father by my grandmother for himself and his family.

"I went to Cannes and to Capri, where my father was. I had about $1,000, and was blackmailed out of part of it by a woman whom I took with me. She proved unworthy. It was at Monte Carlo that I gave her the money. My father became ill after my arrival. I gave Mr. Allen some of my money. While in Capri I sat up night after night for a month drinking and smoking with my father. He gave me absinthe and French brandy. I had no sleep; I did not eat. I had to nurse him, and frequently had to go out at night with a lantern to bring the doctors. These doctors were named Cerio, father and son. It was the elder who afterward brought me back to America.

"Dr. Cerio was responsible for my breaking down—he and Mrs. Allen. If they had taken care of me and put me under care of a nurse I would have got better. I became ill—delirious. I did not know what I was doing. The young doctor, Cerio, made love to me violently and frightened me. It was a horrible thing altogether.

"Finally I said I would return to the States. I took passage on the Ems. Dr. Cerio, the elder, insisted on accompanying me. I did not want him, and said so, but he came anyhow, and told everybody in the ship I was insane.

"You, Mr. Gleason, and Franklyn Allen, my uncle, and his wife met me at the pier. I know I was wild then. I told Mrs. Allen that my father was dead and other foolish things.

"If I had been sent to an asylum then or taken to the home of my relatives with a nurse I would soon have been well," said Mrs. "Jack" sorrowfully.

"I know I was ill and irresponsible, but I think I am all right now and I want to get out," said Mrs. "Jack" plaintively.

"At the asylum I behaved foolishly at first. The nurse told me if I did not stop she would put me in hall No. 7, where the sick patients are.

"They did it, too," said Mrs. "Jack," vindictively. "It was an awful place. Pardon the expression, but it absolutely stunk. I was wild with fear and indignation, and I deliberately tore up my clothes and screamed and carried on. I did it to make them take me back to my private room. For several weeks afterward I had no clothes to speak of.

"Why," and Mrs. "Jack" leaned over confidentially, "I had to go to the dances in the one old black dress I'd crossed the ocean in."

After a long examination touching her remembrance of events before and after her marriage, Lawyer Gleason asked: "Do you remember when you left for Europe?"

"Oct. 6, last year," she promptly replied.

"The night before I made Lawyer Levy go to the Forgolstons with me to get some money. I wanted to settle my debts."

"How much did you get and what property did you sell?"

"Well, I gave you some money, I gave Mr. Wilmerding $500, and I kept the rest."

Mrs. "Jack" could not clearly state just what transactions she had had with Lawyer De Lamon and Etta Forgolston, but she was positive that for signing over what she believed to be a $35,000 interest in trust funds held in her father's name she only got $500 cash and "some papers." "I burnt a lot of them afterward, when I was delirious," she said.

"Did you not know that you signed over about $50,000 worth of property in the Washington Trust and the Farmers' Loan and Trust companies?"

"O, I didn't know. Was there so much as that? I thought it was only $35,000. I'm glad there is some left."

Mrs. "Jack" was impatient as to details of her transactions at Forgolston's.

Then Mrs. "Jack" said calmly, when pushed for exact details of her business transactions, "Perhaps I was non compos mentis."

Lawyer Gleason put a lot of incoherent letters in evidence, asking Mrs. "Jack" if she had written them.

"I suppose I did," she said, pleasantly. "I wrote all sorts of ridiculous epistles while I was delirious."

"You admit you were insane in Capri."

"Well, I was in a horrible state." A few minutes later, resenting Lawyer Gleason's close inquiries, Mrs. "Jack" laughed mischievously and said:

"O, now, Mr. Gleason, you remember how we used to drink whisky and smoke cigarets together when I came to see you?"

"I want to prove my sanity," she continued. "I know when I went to Bloomingdale that my mind was in bad shape, but I'd been under an awful strain for a long time. Now my physical health is excellent and I believe I'm sane."

Mr. Samuel B. Lyon, medical superintendent of Bloomingdale, was called to the stand to tell what he knew of the once petted beauty's vagaries.

"When she came to us she was in a bad state," he said. "She had wild delusions. She expressed them in letters. She wrote one to the President of the United States. She wrote others to Dr. Cerio, averring that he was her father. She declared she was being poisoned at the instance of her relatives. She had"—and the doctor grew emphatic—"delusions of filth. She saw dirt where there was no dirt."

"O—O!" gasped Mrs. "Jack" from behind her fan.

"She is better," said the doctor, "and her delusions are now in abeyance. But if she were left to her own devices I fear she would go backward. She is not fit to manage her own affairs yet."

"Mr. Levy—Dr. Lyon, do you mean to say that it would be dangerous to let Mrs. Wilmerding go out of this court and about the streets of White Plains free this afternoon?"

"Not dangerous," replied the doctor, "but I'm quite sure she would be intoxicated and smoking cigarets before she got to the depot."

"O—! O rats!" exclaimed Mrs. "Jack." Then quickly, "I really beg your pardon."

The commissioner after a brief consultation closed the case.

"We will call on Mrs. Wilmerding at the asylum a week from today," he said. "Meantime we will go over the evidence and formulate our decision."

Mrs. "Jack" arose, bowed and smiled at everybody present, and, walking with a buoyant tread, strolled out to the big carriage which waited to take her back to Bloomingdale.

◆

Scovel Explains His Side of the Controversy.

The World will tomorrow publish a statement by Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent, explaining his side of the controversy with General Shafter at Santiago July 17, on account of which Scovel was arrested and expelled from the lines.

Scovel says there was no one prohibited being on the roof of the palace where the flag was being raised. Therefore, he says, he was there innocently, and when ordered down by Lieutenant Miley he got down. He says Miley had a dislike for him, telling the cause of which "would involve the shameful reasons why we lost so many men in the taking of San Juan."

Scovel then says when the flag was up Mr. Dearmas, the New York Sun correspondent, proposed the men be allowed to cheer the flag. Scovel seconded the suggestion. Shafter gave the permission, but his order was evidently misunderstood, and the men gave three cheers for General Shafter. Every one smiled. While Shafter was irritated by being thus placed in the light of ordering himself cheered Scovel approached him to explain why he had gone on the roof. Scovel admits it was an unfortunate time to do so. General Shafter turned on him, Scovel says, and denounced him in language unfit for publication, and then struck him a full blow in the face.

Scovel says of course it was his place to submit and not only not return the blow but say nothing. He says, however, he was worn out by hard work and had not eaten for eighteen hours, so was in no condition to control himself. He returned General Shafter's blow and said: "You —— —— —— a Major General commanding a United States army—you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

◆

Police Think Jago a Remarkable Criminal.

The authorities are convinced that the arrest of First Officer John W. Jago of the Britannic will bring one of the most remarkable criminals of recent years to justice. The first trace of Jago since the arrival of the Britannic is to be discovered. He has disappeared as if swallowed by the earth.

◆

"Artificial Albumen" Interests Scientists.

The story from Vienna that Dr. Lilienfeld of that city has compounded an artificial albumen, possessing all the good qualities of the real thing, was received with marked interest in the hospitals and medical colleges, where chemistry and physiology go hand in hand.

In the laboratory of the College of the City of New York, where Professor R. Ogden Doremus and his learned assistants delve into chemical mysteries, the report was discussed today.

Miss Annie Russell, having closed her London season, has gone to Surrey, England, the guest of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. She will sail for America by the steamer Teutonic Aug. 17. Mr. Frank Worthing has been selected for the leading business in Miss Russell's company, which will begin the season here in October.

Photographs taken of children at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater, perfectly superb.

PRIZE GOES TO BABCOCK.

Wisconsin Congressman Renamed by the Republicans at Spring Green.

END OF BITTER FIGHT.

Other Candidates Promise to Turn In and Make It a Rousing Victory.

SPEECH WELL RECEIVED.

Springgreen, Wis., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Joseph W. Babcock was today nominated by the Republicans of the Third District, for the fourth time, to represent them in Congress. All of the war which has been made on him for the last two years had disappeared before the convention assembled at noon, and, although the names of C. J. Smith of Viroqua and J. E. Joiner of Iowa County were presented to the convention, there was no serious opposition.

The convention was organized at noon by the election of State Senator W. H. Conger as temporary chairman.

On the informal ballot Babcock received 76 votes. Every county was in line for him except Vernon, which gave its 18 votes to Smith, and Iowa, which gave its 12 votes to Joiner. A formal ballot was taken, and Babcock received 77 votes, Lewis of Iowa County changing. Before the result was announced Chairman Nichols of Vernon County, in a speech in which he pledged the support of Vernon to the nominee, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Mr. Joiner's name was also withdrawn, and the nomination of Mr. Babcock made unanimous.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

> The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, in convention assembled, renew their pledges of fealty to the principles of the Republican party, and commend most heartily the administration of President McKinley and his wise patriotic policy of defending the rights of Americans.
>
> We indorse the record of our Representative in Congress, J. W. Babcock, and pledge to him the hearty and united support of the Republican party in the coming contest. We note with pride the prominent position accorded to him in the affairs of the Republican party, in the halls of Congress, and the confidence reposed in him by President McKinley on account of his safe and conservative political leadership.

The nominee was then sent for and presented to the convention.

The fight in this district has been one of the most remarkable which has ever been made in a Congressional district in Wisconsin. The fight began immediately after the State convention two years ago, and it has been fought with bitterness ever since. At that time Charles Baxter of Lancaster announced that he would contest the district with Babcock this year and that his friends would surely defeat the chairman of the National Republican Congressional committee. Mr. Baxter and his friends are among the most active supporters of La Follette in the State, and they made the fight because they believed that Babcock had done wrong in actively supporting Governor Scofield two years ago.

The contest has waged ever since with extreme bitterness. Most of the Republican papers in the southern part of the district have opposed Mr. Babcock, but despite this opposition and the fact that not only was State Senator Baxter brought out as a candidate, but also that R. L. Joiner of Iowa County, C. J. Smith of Viroqua County, and R. L. Evans of Sauk County were brought out to capture their respective counties.

Mr. Babcock succeeded in overcoming all opposition. The only one of the opposing candidates who had the solid support of his county in the convention today was Mayor Smith of Viroqua. It was a complete triumph for Babcock, who will again be returned to Congress.

The contest attracted the attention of the entire country, as Congressman Babcock's work as the chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign committee and the prominent part which his position gives him in the affairs of the party have made him a national character.

There is no doubt that the preponderance of the sentiment in the Third District is in favor of Robert M. La Follette. All of the eight counties, except Juneau and Adams, have sent solid delegations for the Madison man to the State convention.

At the same time Scofield sentiment is not absent, and there is no place in the State where there is more bitter factional feeling, although the Scofield men are compelled to hide considerable of their opposition to La Follette for political reasons. After this convention they will be more bold and free.

M. T. MOLONEY FOR CONGRESS.

Eleventh District Democrats Nominate the Ottawa Man and Denounce "Yerkesism in Politics."

Streator, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Eleventh District Democratic Congressional convention today nominated Maurice T. Moloney of Ottawa for Congress by a unanimous vote. The resolutions close by saying: "We welcome to our ranks all who desire to assist in the effort to obtain honest government and just laws, to overthrow bossism, boodleism, and Yerkesism in politics and business."

General Wheeler Sure of Re-election.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—General Joseph Wheeler won his fight in the District committee today and will be renominated, which means reëlected, to Congress.

Congressional Nominations.

Wisconsin—Ninth Dist., Rep....Alexander Stewart
Illinois—Eleventh Dist., Dem.......M. T. Moloney
Wisconsin—Third Dist., Rep....Joseph W. Babcock

DEATH ENDS A FAMILY QUARREL

Colorado Man Kills His Wife at Omaha and Is Shot Down by the Woman's Brother.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—C. W. Green of Goldfield, Colo., yesterday went to the home of H. V. Baker at Bellevue, a suburb of Omaha, and shot Mrs. Green, Baker's sister, who was visiting there. When neighbors arrived Green's body was found on a rear porch.

The story given the authorities was that Green had committed suicide after murdering his wife. At the inquest today surgeons discovered two bullets in the top of the dead man's head. The discovery excited suspicion, and Baker finally confessed to having shot Green.

Baker declared that he fired at Green after the latter had attacked Mrs. Green.

Baker is a citizen of good standing. He holds to the story that Green came to the house, called his wife aside, with whom he had had trouble, and shot her, which he attempted to prevent by firing at Green.

EFFORT TO ADJUST THE STRIKE.

Wire Factory Officials Not Inclined to Submit the Differences to Arbitration.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the State Board of Arbitration, Joseph K. Bishop, is here to adjust the wireworkers' strike. He has consulted with officials and men, and the former refuse absolutely to consider the subject of arbitration. The powers of the State Board of Arbitration are limited unless both parties are willing to submit their cause, in which case its acts become binding. Where only one side agrees to call upon the board it has the power to subpœna any witness it may desire and then formulate a report, setting forth which side, in its opinion, is guilty of injustice.

ROW DUE AT WAUKEGAN.

TROUBLE EXPECTED AT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TODAY.

Fight Will Be Over Seating Boone County Delegates, Who Are Divided on the Question of Supporting Johnny Donnelly for Senator—Latter Sure to Be Nominated, and by a Margin of One Vote, Cast by T. J. Walsh, Who Has Sworn to Oppose Him.

There will be a merry row at Waukegan today over the Democratic legislative nominations in the Eighth District. The Senatorial convention meets in the opera-house at 2 in the afternoon. The entire Senatorial and Congressional District is worked up over the matter and a battle is as certain as the coming of Christmas.

Little Johnny Donnelly wants to break into the Legislature again, and the decent element of the Democrats rebels against the nauseous dose. But they may make all the grimaces imaginable, for little Johnny Donnelly will be nominated just the same. He will win by a single vote, that of Delegate Thomas Jefferson Walsh of McHenry, who for the last two months has taken his solemn asseveration he would never vote for little Johnny Donnelly. He swore oaths and declared come what may he could not conscientiously vote for Donnelly. Tomorrow he comes to the rack and votes for Donnelly.

The district is composed of Lake, McHenry, and Boone Counties. McHenry has twenty votes, Lake nineteen, and Boone eight. The delegates from Boone are in contest, one faction being for Donnelly and the other against him. The Democrats of Lake, headed by Editor Malcom, will have none of little Johnny Donnelly. Malcom has roasted Donnelly to a turn, but the little man has never made reply, although he has had a lively county paper at command. The McHenry Democrats in convention refused to instruct for Donnelly or to order the delegates to vote as a unit. Walsh, Donnelly's foe, was allowed to get on the delegation on the theory that he could be bound by instructions or the unit rule. This could not be done and Walsh was left to vote as he pleased.

Mr. Walsh is said to be a son-in-law of Richard Bishop, who was Donnelly's enemy and the only man who was ever able to beat the Donnelly party. Bishop, a most estimable man, is dead, or he would do up Donnelly once more. The Donnelly leaders have, it is said, converted Walsh. The delegation from Boone being in contest the twenty delegates from McHenry will elect J. D. Donovan, little Johnny Donnelly's brother-in-law, chairman, as against the nineteen votes of Lake. The same twenty votes will seat the Donnelly delegates from Boone and Donnelly will win.

Donnelly didn't vote for the Allen bill because he wasn't a member of the General Assembly. The quarrel in the district is an old feud. It has been in existence in some shape or other these fifteen years. The Republicans may, after all, be the beneficiaries, for it will be possible to elect three Representatives in the district if the vote is carefully divided.

I. M. IRALSON IS ASSAULTED BY DOG CATCHERS.

Tear the License from a Pet Pug and Carry the Animal Off After Knocking Down the Owner—Report for the Mayor.

Dog catchers assaulted I. M. Iralson in front of his residence, 4524 Cottage Grove avenue, yesterday afternoon, because he interfered when they took possession of a licensed dog belonging to him. The men tore the license from the dog, knocked him down, and then departed with the canine. Iralson laid the matter before Alderman Nelson, and complaint in the case will be made to the Mayor today.

Iralson's 9-year-old daughter was standing in front of the house with a pug dog belonging to the family when the dog catchers passed. They stopped the wagon and captured the dog. The Iralson child remonstrated with the men, telling them that the dog was licensed. This had no effect, however, and she then called her father, who endeavored forcibly to regain the animal. When he did this one of the dog catchers struck him in the face, knocking him down.

When Iralson regained his feet the dog catchers had left with the pug. During the scuffle they tore the license from the dog's neck and Iralson found it in the street. He says the number of the policeman in charge of the wagon was 24. Iralson is manager of the Chicago Rug Manufacturing company.

RECEPTION AT SUMMER SCHOOL

Seward Pupils Entertain Their Parents—Supt. Milliken Wants More Schools Opened Next Year.

Acting Superintendent of Vacation Schools Milliken inspected the summer school at the Seward Building, Forty-sixth and Page streets, yesterday morning. This school has 400 pupils, and but for lack of accommodations would have 600 more. In the afternoon a parents' reception was held, and addresses were made by scholars and guests in six different languages. Superintendent Milliken says he is going to urge the Board of Education to establish vacation schools in every school building in the city next year. The vacation school term will close on Friday.

$8.00 to St. Paul and Minneapolis
Via Wisconsin Central lines. Sleeping car berths and further information at 230 South Clark street.

TO RECLAIM NEBRASKA.

Republicans Gathering at Lincoln for the Opening of State Convention.

HOPE TO WIN THIS FALL.

Judge Hayward Seems to Have the Best Chance for First Place on the Ticket.

SOME PROBABLE CANDIDATES

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Republican clans of Nebraska are gathered here tonight preparatory for the State convention tomorrow. More than 1,000 delegates will have credentials, and it promises to be one of the most notable State conventions ever held in Nebraska. It will lack some of the elements of the tri-convention of the allied silver forces here last week, chiefly the turbulent features, but there is no doubt that the Republicans of the State are more interested in this conference than any similar convention they have held in the last decade.

This particularly is true because it is the conviction of the leaders of the party in the State that now or never is the time to reclaim the State from populism and the political acrobats who have so long controlled the reins of State government. The war and the fine crop prospects are the two chief features the Republican managers are relying on this year and there is every evidence that they expect to win.

Senator Thurston will arrive in the city before the convention convenes tomorrow and promises to make the speech of his life. Dave Mercer, the popular Congressman from the First, came in today and a number of other members of the Congressional delegation will get in tomorrow. This is significant, especially since it is no secret that the warm part of the convention will not be the selection of the State ticket but in the framing of the platform and resolutions.

Tonight it looks as if Judge Hayward of Nebraska City will be nominated on the first ballot, if, indeed, it is not done by acclamation. At least this is the program, with Gifford of Fremont for Lieutenant Governor, Matthews of Fremont for Auditor, High for commissioner, Jackson of Neligh for Attorney General, Cady for Treasurer, and Fuller of Chase for Secretary of State. In spite of this combination Ben S. Baker of Omaha is here with a solid delegation from that city, the full delegation of several other counties, and he proposes to have something to say before Hayward is made Governor.

MRS. RITTER PLAYS DETECTIVE.

Disguises Herself and Secures the Arrest of Harry Stevens on a Larceny Charge.

By shrewd detective work Mrs. J. W. Ritter yesterday caused the arrest of Harry Stevens, alias Hand, on a charge of larceny, and he is now locked up at the Central Station.

Mrs. Ritter runs a hotel at 83 and 85 Thirty-first street. Recently she engaged Stevens as clerk. Soon after Mrs. Ritter began missing various articles. On Sunday he disappeared and so did $300 worth of jewelry and clothing belonging to her.

Yesterday she learned that Stevens had written to Irene Harris, an employé in the hotel, to meet him at the Postoffice. She disguised herself and went to the building, after notifying Detectives Stephans and Quinn of the Central Station, who followed her.

Stevens was on hand and she soon succeeded in getting up a flirtation with him. As soon as she stepped up to speak to him the detectives placed him under arrest. He denies his guilt.

LONGWOOD SCHOOL ABANDONED

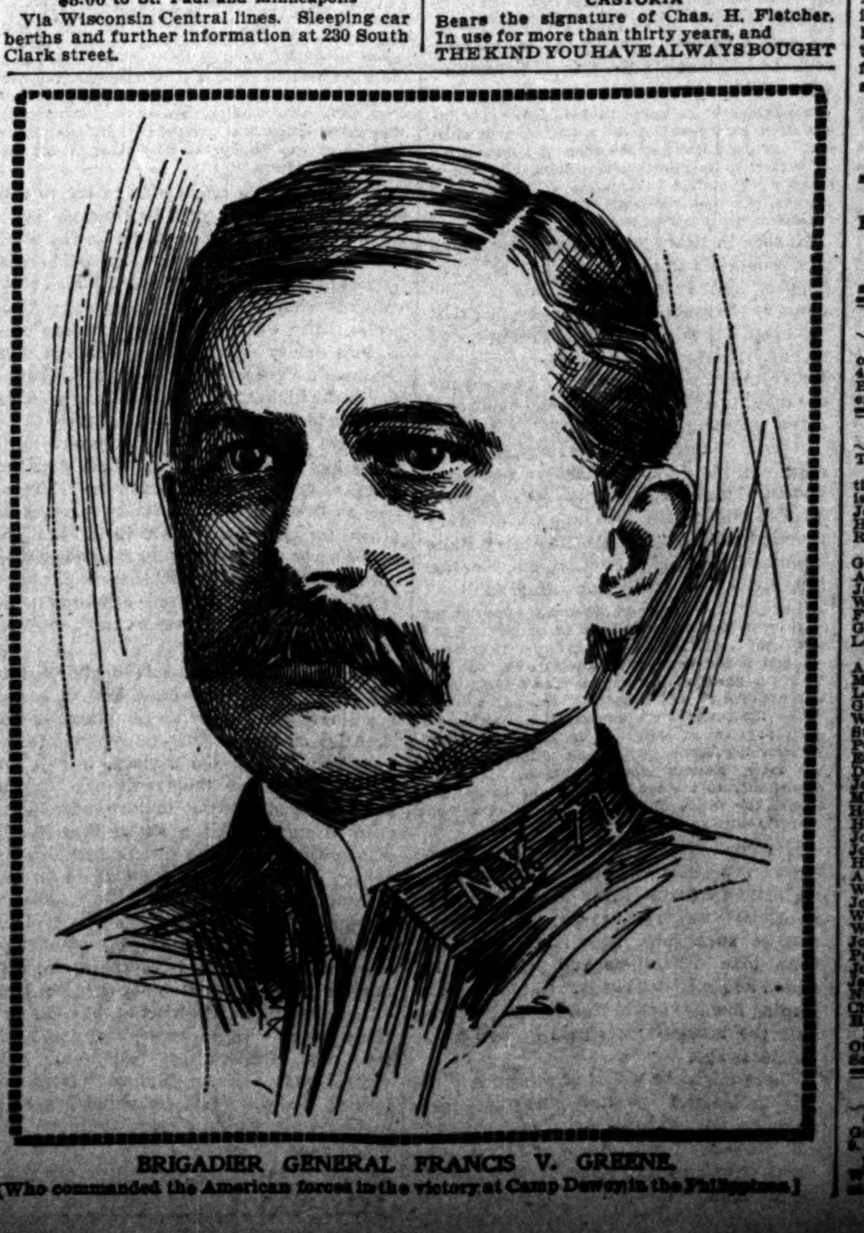
Owing to Small Attendance the Institute for Mothers and Kindergartners Is Closed.

The Longwood summer home and the plans for a three weeks' course for mothers and kindergartners were abandoned yesterday owing to the non-appearance of students. When Miss Beard and Mrs. Schreiber arrived at St. Paul's Evangelical Church in the morning to inaugurate the course of lectures two prospective students formed the audience. After waiting for several trains the instructors decided it would be useless to carry out their course. The church closed therefore. It is probable there will be no sessions of the school this season.

Sam Moy Again in Jail.

Sam Moy is again in the County Jail. Judge Baker ordered him back to jail on Monday because his bond, which he secured when arrested for perjury, was not sufficient. When his case was called yesterday it was again continued and Moy was sent to jail.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In use for more than thirty years, and
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS V. GREENE.
[Who commanded the American forces in the victory at Camp Dewey in the Philippines.]

DRAFTS A CHAIN LETTER.

MISS MEARS PREPARES TO LAUNCH HER BATTLESHIP PROJECT.

Plan for Young Women to Give a Naval Vessel to the United States Finds Favor in Many Eyes—Suggestion to Name the Gift "American Girl" Pleases the Originator of the Scheme—Indorsement of Wives of Cabinet Officers to Be Asked.

The plan for the "American Girl" battleship as a twin for the proposed "American Boy" was fairly launched yesterday when Miss Maud Mears, 528 Burling street, the originator of the scheme for girls to give a new ship to the United States navy, prepared a draft of the chain letter that is to be sent out to reach eventually a large proportion of the girls of America.

A number of enthusiastic young women are associated with Miss Mears in the battleship project, and unless the boys of the country, captained by the Cincinnati youth who started the campaign for them, are busy for the next few weeks the girls will be the first to give the nation a battleship.

The young woman associated with Miss Mears are full of resources and already have proposed any number of schemes for adding substantial sums to the battleship fund. But the chain letter now promises to be the anchor chain of the crew that is pulling for the new ship. A number of other plans will be tried, however, and adopted if they prove successful.

Miss Mears has received many letters commending her idea from young women desiring to associate themselves with her in the work. The scheme was praised editorially in many papers, and one especially favored the suggestion that, as the battleship which is to be given by the boys is to be called the "American Boy," the one to be given by the girls should be called the "American Girl." Miss Mears thinks well of the suggestion, and, unless some better name is proposed, the contributions will be received in behalf of the good ship "American Girl."

The battleship project of Miss Mears has taken a peculiarly strong hold on many young women, who regard it as giving them the opportunity of demonstrating that the young women of the country are fully as patriotic as the young men. Almost every way in which men demonstrate their patriotism is closed to them, and for that reason they say they are willing to bend every energy to make the plan a success.

Letters are to be sent to the wives of Cabinet officers and of prominent army and navy officers. Their replies will be referred to in the chain letter. It is expected that Mrs. McKinley will think as highly of the plan as the President does of the similar project of the boys.

SCHRAGE BONDS RECOVERED AND SUSPECT HELD.

Peter Cashey Locked Up on Suspicion of Knowledge of the Robbery—Police to Search for More Securities Today.

Two of the bonds stolen from Chris Schrage on March 24, 1896, have been recovered by the Central Station police, and Peter Cashey, a city employé, is locked up at the Central Station on suspicion of having a guilty knowledge of the robbery. Cashey is ward superintendent in the Second Ward and lives at 1415 Michigan avenue. He is not booked.

The recovery of the bonds was brought about through the First National Bank, where they were sold by L. T. Orr, an attorney, Room 402, 97 Clark street. For ten days Detectives Thompson, Early, Bailey, and McWeeney have been hunting for the man who disposed of them at the bank. Yesterday they found Orr, who said they had been transferred to him by Charles H. Roach, a real estate dealer in the Unity Building, who got them from Cashey.

Orr attempted to have them cashed at the Controller's office, but that official refused to take up the bonds and directed him to the First National Bank. It was some time after the bank had purchased the bonds that it was learned that they had been stolen from Schrage.

To every question and threat of the police Cashey's only reply was "I'll stand pat on the whole thing." The day prior to Cashey's transferring the bonds to Roach, Larry Guinan was arrested on a charge of complicity in the Schrage bond robbery. Cashey secured his release on bail, and it is thought that he may have secured the bonds from Guinan in payment for his services.

The Central Station police say they are in possession of information which they believe will lead to the recovery of a large quantity of the stolen bonds. Search warrants will be taken out today and several places will be searched.

Recently coupons to a large amount from the stolen bonds have been sent to the American Trust Bank in New York City for payment, but the bank has been notified that the bonds were stolen, and payment on the coupons is withheld.

DEATH IN A TELEPHONE WIRE.

Electrocution of a Young Woman in a Singular Manner at Shamokin, Pa.

Shamokin, Pa., Aug. 9.—While leaning from a window of the Shamokin Valley knitting works today Miss Jennie Allison, aged 18 years, was electrocuted by her nose coming in contact with a telephone wire that had been crossed by a live arc light wire, and thus charged with 1,800 volts of electrical fluid. She had her feet resting on a coil of steam heating pipes at the time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using Parker's Hair Balsam.
Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15c.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer, exquisite flavor, used all over the world.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GUGGENHEIM—ELIAS—Mr. Fred Guggenheim of 2944 Wallace street and Miss Tillie Elias of 4251 Evans-av. announce their engagement. Miss Elias makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. S. Bodenheimer of 4251 Evans-av.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Schroeder, Jessie E. Young	32-27
Herman Krenz, Amalie Rapp	22-27
Robert B. Gregory, Decatur, Ind., Lizzie Huffman, Decatur, Ind.	29-24
George Wall, Annie Miller	30-23
Aly L. Colin, Ella Betzor	36-21
James R. Douglas, Sallie Carr	31-25
William H. Wesbey, Maude R. Reah	21-19
Fred Lavigne, Annie Keenan	23-21
Gottlieb Linke, Olga Hirver	22-19
Leslie H. Fawkes, Minneapolis, Carrie Emerick, Minneapolis	26-26
Andrezej Piaczek, Mary Martin	28-18
Moses Weisher, Mary Mesinoff	25-18
Louis Hildebrand, Alvina Haas	23-23
Gustaf Johnson, Emma Samuelson	29-23
Wamsin Szemszak, Walkna Schimwelska	24-24
Stefan Jursa, Annie Viclan	24-18
Peter Peterson, Hattie Peterson	23-24
Edward W. Hamilton, Lovie E. Kiehl	23-19
Daniel A. Cilley, Margaret E. Murphy	32-23
John Breitenbach, Emilie Bade	32-21
Michael Burke, Mary Ryan	30-28
Henry Schoenhutte, Lizzie Wittmann	24-20
Harry P. Springer, Nellie Griffith	25-18
John Train, Tekla Guiot	24-21
John A. Lawson, Lillie Disher	24-21
Henry Burton, Fannie Mott	38-33
Adam Jerowski, Annie Amschenaka	23-19
William J. Gavin, Minnie Mette	24-20
John J. Lynch, Johanna M. Cronen	24-23
William M. Sabey, Anna Steinbronn	24-22
William W. Thompson, Mary A. J. Fleming	23-23
John H. Clark, Carrie S. Moore	37-34
Patrick Henry, Katherine McInerney	24-24
John Gorka, Katarzyna Betler	24-19
James Reily, Nora O'Brien	25-22
Nicholas Sikora, Helen Hassek	23-19
Charles S. Heile, Mary Brady	24-21
Harry E. Robinson, Des Moines, Ia., Nellie B. Stone, Des Moines, Ia.	23-22
Otto F. Mohr, Mary Ebele	23-19
Samuel Sterling, Beckie Rosenthal	23-22

DEATHS.

GREIST—Mrs. Edwina Greist, wife of J. M. Greist, at their home, New Haven, Conn., Aug. 8. Interment at Delavan, Ill., Aug. 12.

HOUGHTELING—At Asheville, N. C., Aug. 8, William D. Houghteling, aged 79 years. Funeral at Asheville.

DEATHS.

DACEY—Aug. 9, at 4913 Dearborn-st., Mary, beloved wife of the late J. J. Dacey (nee Tighe), sister of Bryan and Thomas Tighe. Funeral Friday, Aug. 12, at 9 a. m., to St. Cecilia's Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet. Members of late Catholic Order Foresters.

LAMPERT—Aug. 7, the Rev. B. Lampert, Presiding Elder German Methodist Church, at his residence, 306 Maxwell-st. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 12:30 o'clock, from Maxwell Street German Methodist Church, by carriages to Rosehill.

LENZ—Aug. 8, at 3 p. m., at 371 Mohawk-st., Carl Lenz, aged 63 years. Funeral services at his late residence Thursday at 2 p. m. Carriages to Rosehill.

SIMMONS—Charles E. Simmons, late of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R., Aug. 9, at his home in Oak Park. Funeral Thursday, Aug. 11, at 3 p. m., Oak Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Anderson, Andrew, 50; Mercy Hospital, Aug. 8.
Bango, Anna, 46; 553 38th-st., Aug. 7.
Bock, Henry, 32; Wesley Hospital, Aug. 8.
Braun, Catherine, 74; 2411 48th-pl., Aug. 8.
Buell, Walter S., 39; 19 Hart-st., Aug. 8.
Bundy, Ashael, 58; 359 65th-st., Aug. 8.
Burgwardt, Grace S., 17; 560 N. Francisco-av., Aug. 8.
Crouse, Paulina, 49; 185 E. Erie-st., Aug. 8.
Coykendall, Mary, 58; 358 69th-st., Aug. 7.
Cullen, Sarah G., 43; 543 W. Division-st., Aug. 7.
Erdman, Ernst, 82; 44 Frank-st., Aug. 8.
Flood, Lizzie, 56; 3317 Michigan-av., Aug. 8.
Gunderson, Sevenning, 68; 136 Carpenter-st., Aug. 8.
Hansen, Lewis, 7; 593 Wells-st., Aug. 7.
Harting, Lizzie B. H., 5; 2540 Wabash-av., Aug. 8.
Hayman, Frances, 23; 1000 Wood-st., Aug. 8.
Hendrickson, Alice, 25; St. Luke's Hospital, Aug. 8.
Hilchenback, S., 39; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Aug. 8.
Houston, Samuel C., 67; 5337 Constance-av., Aug. 8.
Johnson, Andrew, 27; 2930 Dearborn-st., Aug. 7.
Kelly, Timothy, 78; 6219 Hermitage-av., Aug. 7.
Laverson, Joseph L., 34; 162 N. Desplaines-st., Aug. 8.
Leavell, Edward C., 41; 587 E. 60th-st., Aug. 7.
Lindberg, Lars, 90; 374 W. Van Buren-st., Aug. 7.
Martin, Ella, 42; 104 Huron-st., Aug. 8.
Morin, Peter C., 41; 23 E. Adams-st., Aug. 7.
McCarthy, Margaret, 67; 75 22d-pl., Aug. 8.
McQuaid, Dennis, 41; 105 Washburne-av., Aug. 7.
Neely, Albert E., 63; 7059 Union-av., Aug. 7.
Nicholas, John, 37; 3104 Wabash-av., Aug. 7.
O'Donnell, Margaret, 25; 5007 Ashland-av., Aug. 8.
Ryan, Mary E., 45; 4171 Indiana-av., Aug. 8.
Sallord, Moses, 60; 39 Dawson-av., Aug. 6.
Sanders, Hubert, 38; 2649 Everley-av., Aug. 8.
Stevenson, Delilah, 81; 676 E. 62d-pl., Aug. 8.
Stoecker, Joseph, 31; 2548 Wabash-av., Aug. 8.
Swanson, May, 18; 38 W. Erie-st., Aug. 7.
Thompson, Ellen, 54; 62 Throop-st., Aug. 7.
Turner, Martha, 71; 1818 Armour-av., Aug. 7.
Utos, Herman, 8; 268 Augusta-st., Aug. 8.
Williams, Alice M., 40; 1487 W. Polk-st., Aug. 8.
Woodward, Joseph, 71; 10 Campbell Park, Aug. 8.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana—Generally fair, warmer, light variable winds.
Kentucky—Showers in the early morning, followed by fair, variable winds.
Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Generally fair, variable winds.
Wisconsin—Fair, warmer in eastern portion, light variable winds.
Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota—Generally fair, variable winds.
Iowa—Generally fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, westerly winds.
Missouri and Nebraska—Fair, variable winds.
Montana—Generally fair, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

Place of observation. Time taken Aug. 9, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation in 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alpena	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amarillo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Battleford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bismarck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calgary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlotte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Concordia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dodge City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edmonton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Helena	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lander	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medicine Hat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnedosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Platte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oklahoma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palestine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parkersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pueblo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Qu'Appelle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rapid City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ste. Marie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vicksburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnipeg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., [illegible] degrees; [illegible]. Barometer—8 a. m., [illegible]; 8 p. m., [illegible].

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE girl, housework; reference. Call 3250 Indiana-av.

Chicago Racing Association
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
Summer Meeting Beginning Aug. 8, 1898.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or more races each day, beginning at 2 p. m.
ADMISSION, 75c. LADIES, 50c.
Special race trains to track in twenty minutes. Illinois Central Trains leave depot at foot of Randolph-st. at [illegible] p. m. [illegible] returning immediately after the races.
*Do not stop at Ashland-av.
C. B. & Q. trains leave Union depot at [illegible] [illegible] returning at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races.
The Metropolitan and Lake-St. Elevated and Madison-st., Ogden-av., 12th-st., and 22d-st. surface lines connect with electric cars running direct to the grounds.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Corinne, The Nawns,
Dolf & Susie Levino, June Salmo,
Annie St. Tell, Frescotti & Lewis,
Dick & Alice McAvoy, Joseph Natus,
3—Ronaldos, Hayes & Bandy,
Josephine Harvey, Collins & Foley,
Gallagher & Barrett, John Sanderson,
Frank Bush, Blanche La Clair.
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

A MILE WALK.
FIVE ACRES OF PASSENGER SPACE ON "THE WHALEBACK."
The Fastest and Largest Boat in the World.
FREE BAND CONCERT EN ROUTE.
Makes Excursions to Milwaukee Daily.
[illegible]
Docks North End of Rush-st. Bridge.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF THEATER
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON!
PAPINTA | FOURTH AND LAST WEEK In her marvelous Mirror Dances.
SCHILZONYI'S MAGYAR HUSZAREK
35—KNABEN KAPELLE BAND—35
And the usual Big Vaudeville Bill.
Daily Matinees, 25c. Evenings, 50c.

HOPKINS
MANHATTAN COMEDY FOUR | THE BIOGRAPH
MLLE. AIMEE—DEAN & JOHNSON—De Haven & Mai—The Morellos—The Passauers.
...THE WILLOW COPSE...

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.
3½ hours in the Fruit Resorts. [illegible]
$1 EXCURSIONS DAILY. [illegible]
GRAHAM AND MORTON LINE.
Docks Foot Wabash-av. [illegible]

SAM T. JACK'S,
Madison-st., nr. State. [illegible]
THE MORMON.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy	2 cents
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months	1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.50
Daily, with Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months	3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month	.75
Sunday issue, one year	2.00
Sunday issue, one month	.25

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint at the office.

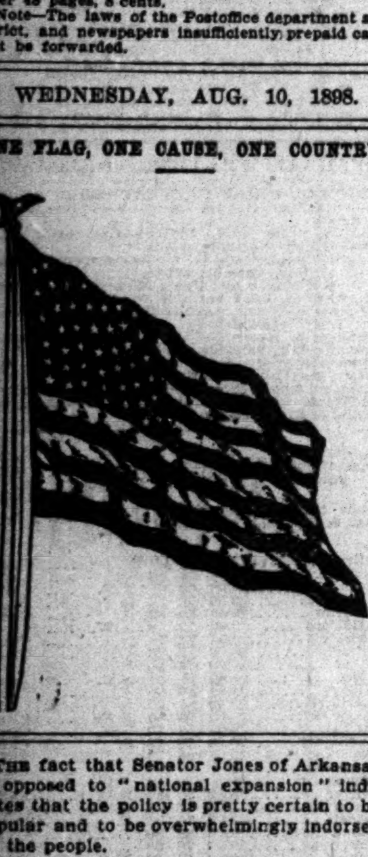
DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 44 pages, 3 cents; over 44 pages, 4 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; over 48 pages, 8 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.



THE fact that Senator Jones of Arkansas is opposed to "national expansion" indicates that the policy is pretty certain to be popular and to be overwhelmingly indorsed by the people.

A SOUTHERN paper recalls with some show of pride that General Shafter—then Major Shafter—was captured during the civil war and sent to Libby prison by General Joe Wheeler, now serving under him in Cuba. It evidently thinks the times out of joint which permit such a reversal of conditions, but both Wheeler and Shafter seem not only to be satisfied with but proud of their present relations.

A WASHINGTON dispatch announces that the President has decided to occupy and make practical use of the magnificent harbor of Pago-Pago, in Samoa, presented to us by the Samoan people some twenty-five years ago. This is timely, especially in view of the aggressive spirit Germany is again beginning to manifest in that quarter, and may play an important part in the development of our trade in the southern Pacific and the far East.

WHILE Spain has lost its colonies and much of the wealth it had acquired by centuries of oppression, it is still claimed that it is capable of producing "the best mules in the world." Here is in an appropriate field for Spanish enterprise, and by occupying it Spain may hope to find its true vocation. Let it at once turn its attention to mule-raising, and, if it does not restore "Spanish pride" to its pristine condition, Spain will at least do something towards earning an honest living and for the benefit of the world.

CUBANS ASKING FOR ANNEXATION.

The Havana paper, La Lucha, the organ of Blanco and the extreme pro-Spanish party, recognizes the fact that the Spanish government is going to give up Cuba without another struggle. It accepts the inevitable without making any fuss over it. There are no protests against the withdrawal of the Spanish garrison and no tears are shed over the "desertion of the loyal Cubans" by the Madrid government. La Lucha remarks philosophically that "if Spain makes peace Cuba will not oppose it and Havana will surrender without resistance."

One thing alone disturbs the Havana paper. That is the fear of "the convulsions and dangers which are sure to accompany the establishment of an insurgents' government in Havana." That paper, which has been denouncing the "Yankee pigs" and deploring the necessity of having to live in the same world with them, asks now for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, in order that the island may have a government which will "nurse to life the industries destroyed during the last three years of strife." La Lucha states that "our knowledge of the rebel leaders teaches us that they are incapable of constructing a strong government, conducted by practical men without passions, hatred, or fear."

It may be said without exaggeration that about all the "wealth, intelligence, and industry" of Cuba will recoil from the idea of an insurgent government, and will demand annexation to the United States, in order to get a stable and just government. This being the case, it is difficult to perceive how the United States will be able to construct an "independent government" in Cuba with which the Cubans will be satisfied. Neither faction will consent to be ruled by the other. Neither will cooperate harmoniously with the other in the work of government. The only point on which they will agree is that it is better to be annexed to the United States than to have one set of Cubans lord it over the other set.

SIGSBEE TO COMMAND THE TEXAS. It is gratifying to learn that Captain Sigsbee of the ill-fated Maine has at last been given the command of a vessel as good as the one he was robbed of by Spanish perfidy, though it is a pity he could not have had it while there was still some fighting to do. Captain Sigsbee did as good work with the wooden auxiliary cruiser St. Paul as could have been expected, and the American people will always continue to follow his career with an interest commensurate with the fearful and historic disaster of which he was a victim. His assignment to the second-class battleship Texas is peculiarly appropriate, because the Texas is a sister ship to the Maine, and its gallant work before Santiago is a fair illustration of what the Maine could and would have accomplished in a fair fight. In relieving Captain Philip of the command of the Texas Secretary Long is merely following out the rule which assigns a certain period of shore duty to each naval officer at stated intervals. The auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul are both to be placed out of commission as soon as they can be taken to Philadelphia, thus marking the first step in the return to a peace basis. Captain Sigsbee may never have the privilege of commanding a warship in actual battle, but his name will always continue deservedly to appear on the American roster of naval heroes. Besides, there is no telling what work the future may still have in store for Captain Sigsbee.

SPAIN PROFESSES TO ACCEPT.

According to Washington dispatches the Spanish government, through the French Ambassador, accepts the conditions of peace as submitted by President McKinley, though coupling with its acceptance some suggestions on minor points which are not explained. If these conditions go to the extent of placing in doubt the final acceptance of terms as laid down at the beginning of these negotiations, in consequence of the refusal of the Cortes to recognize the alienation of territory or the creation of any loophole of escape from the fate which Spain has brought upon herself, then it would be the duty of the President and Cabinet to regard the answer as a rejection. At all events, no step should be taken looking to a cessation of hostilities, either in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines, until the protocol has been signed binding her to abide by the conditions.

There are many who believe that the terms proposed by the President are not as explicit as they ought to have been, at least as to the Philippines. What is weak in them in this regard should be cured as far as possible by the character of the commission selected to arrange the final details. This will be the most serious problem in the whole business, and to its solution the President should address himself with the utmost care and with due regard to the wishes of a majority of the American people.

ANOTHER VICTORY AT MANILA.

The fight of the night of July 31, at Malate, near Manila, between a force of 3,000 Spaniards and a detachment of General Merritt's army under the command of General Greene, announced in an extra edition of yesterday's TRIBUNE, evidently marks the beginning of the end in that quarter. The attack, made in the midst of a raging typhoon, seems to have come in the form of a surprise, but was met by the Americans with the steadiness of regulars. The American forces engaged included the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a part of the First California, a Utah battery, and the Third United States Artillery. The attack was renewed less vigorously the following night, but repulsed with one man killed. The American loss in both engagements is reported at nine killed and forty-four wounded—several of the latter fatally, of whom two had died before the date of the dispatch.

There is reason to believe that General Merritt will now prosecute his operations against Manila without regard to peace negotiations and that as the result of this attack not only will Manila fall, but the whole of the Island of Luzon will be taken possession of by the American forces.

The same dispatches which announce this engagement report the safe arrival of the monitor Monterey in Manila Bay Aug. 6 with the three delayed transports of General Merritt's fleet, still further increasing his force. The actual attack on Manila will, no doubt, speedily follow.

General Greene has already congratulated the forces engaged in a most complimentary manner.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

It is reported that the President will appoint five commissioners to negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain. If he does he will follow the precedent set by President Madison, who appointed five men to agree on terms with Great Britain after the war of 1812. They were John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay (who resigned the Speakership for this new duty), Albert Gallatin (who was then Secretary of the Treasury), Senator James A. Bayard, the grandfather of Thomas F. Bayard, and Jonathan Russell, who was then Minister to Sweden and Norway. It would not be an easy task to select as able a commission today.

Present conditions differ, however, in many respects from those of 1814, when it was necessary that the United States should be represented by men of marked ability. This country was more anxious for peace and needed it more than Great Britain did. American finances were in a state of horrible disorder. The New England States were threatening secession. While some brilliant sea fights had been won, operations on land had not been favorable to the Americans. Napoleon had been disposed of and Great Britain was left free to devote itself to the American war. So commissioners were required who, while conscious of the need of peace and willing to make all honorable concessions to get it, yet would get the best possible terms and concede nothing unnecessarily. They did the best that could have been done.

Mr. Adams and his colleagues were in a perplexing position because communication with their home government was slow and uncertain. President Madison had given them instructions, but when confronted by British demands which the President had not anticipated they were at a loss to know exactly what to do. They had to play their own hand, ignorant how far they would be sustained by Mr. Madison. But President McKinley's commissioners, whether they meet at Paris or somewhere else in Europe, will be in constant communication with him. They will be as near him as if at Washington. The President will be the real negotiator and the commissioners will be merely his mouthpieces.

As a consequence their deliberations will not be marked by any of those lively controversies which took place at Ghent. Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, the two most set and contentious men on the commission, disagreed on many occasions, and Mr. Gallatin, the best diplomat of them all, was kept busy preserving the peace. If the Spaniards advance some unexpected proposition there will be no opportunity for the American commissioners to wrangle over it. They will refer the matter to the President at once.

There seems to be an impression that Secretary of State Day is to be at the head of the commission. That would be a natural choice. He has been close to the President during the last few months, and no one can be more familiar than he is with the views and plans of the President. It is intimated that a Justice of the Supreme Court may be put on the commission. There are precedents for that. Jay was sent to England and Ellsworth to France. One of the commissioners may be selected from the Senate. The advantage of that from the President's point of view would be that the treaty would have one thoroughly informed defender in the Senate.

PEOPLE UNDERSTAND THE QUESTION.

When the news came of what Dewey had accomplished at Manila every American, except perhaps a few "peace-at-any-price" men, exulted over his victory. Neither then nor for some days thereafter did more than a handful of people reflect on what that victory might mean to the United States—that it meant not merely the sinking of a Spanish fleet, but the acquisition by this country of those rich islands, which had been so long a valuable part of the colonial Empire of Spain. People cannot grasp new situations and work out new ideas in a day. It is not surprising, therefore, that Americans did not realize at once the fact that the United States could be and should be the legitimate successor of Spain in the Philippines.

They are beginning to appreciate that fact now. They have listened to and have been convinced by the arguments of the advocates of national expansion. Today millions of voters are in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines—not of one of them, but of all of them. They are not in favor of giving up anything—not even a coral reef with a lone palm tree on it. Ninety days ago most Americans would have said indifferently: "What are the Philippines to us?" Today comparatively few say that and the number is decreasing.

The South is coming over rapidly, in spite of the protests of Bryanite politicians, to the policy of the retention of the Philippines. The eastern States, influenced partly by commercial considerations and a knowledge of the value to this country of the trade of the Philippines, are beginning to demand that those islands must not be given back to Spain, or allowed to fall into the hands of some other European power. The people living west of the Mississippi River, from the Canadian boundary to New Orleans, are practically united in the demand that the United States shall give up nothing. By the time the peace commissioners have assembled and begun their work, all save a beggarly, pitiful minority of the American voters will agree in calling on the President to instruct his commissioners to hold on to the Philippines.

A great deal of educational work has been done during the last three months. As a consequence the public has come to perceive that the acquisition of the Philippines, with their semi-civilized inhabitants, does not necessitate the conversion of those islands into American States, represented in Congress by semi-civilized Senators and Representatives. The public understands that those islands can be governed as colonial dependencies under laws and regulations formulated by Congress and enforced by the Executive. The United States has but to adopt the main features of the policy pursued by Great Britain towards dependencies which are not far enough advanced to be self-governing colonies.

The majority of the American people have been educated up to a point where they see that the Philippines will not be a source of expense to the United States, because the local revenues from customs and excises will defray all the expenses of government, including the cost of maintaining the small body of troops which it will be necessary to keep there. While the United States Treasury will have to disburse nothing on account of the Philippines, American trade in the Pacific will be increased perhaps 100 million dollars a year in a short time.

Americans have not made up their minds yet as to what Aguinaldo is driving at—whether he is waiting to be bought off or driven off, but his existence and that of his followers does not affect in the least the popular decision that the United States must have the Philippines. The present conviction of the people is that if Aguinaldo attempts to make trouble he can be suppressed with little difficulty, and when that has been done the greater freedom, the fair treatment, and lighter taxation American laws will give the inhabitants will keep them quiet. A small body of American regulars and a few cruisers will be the only evidences of its military power that it will be needful for the United States to display.

KANSAS TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

There is a great deal more than a suggestion of grim humor in a recent manifesto of the Bank Commissioner of Kansas to bankers of that State. In his last call for statements from the banks under his supervision he warns bankers against the temptation to make bad loans in the present accumulations of idle money. **He says:**

> When money is scarce bankers invariably insist upon good security, but when money is plentiful and good loans scarce there is a disposition to be lax in scrutinizing securities, idle money being a temptation to reckless and speculative loaning. In such times the banker should pray, "Lead us not into temptation."

Kansas in times past has had too much of a number of things, among others grasshoppers and Populists, but this may be taken as the first official announcement that the State has an absolute plethora of ready money. Between Providence and Joseph Leiter the State is apparently rich beyond the dreams of its calamity-howlers of only a few years ago.

It is not, however, in this sound advice regarding the danger of making bad loans and the danger of paying too great interest on deposits which will appeal to every practical banker, that the humor of Bank Commissioner Breidenthal's communication lies. It is in the following paragraph:

> It has come to my notice that some of our banks have been loaning large sums of money to Eastern manufactories at low rates of interest—4 and 5 per cent—and upon no other security than the name of the firm or corporation. I do not approve of this class of loans, and will exercise the power given me under our law to require payment of same. If our banks can afford to loan the funds under their control at these low rates, Kansas people should be first given opportunity to use the same, and in no instance should the funds of a bank be loaned without proper security.

Here is a change of front with a vengeance. Ten years ago Kansas was borrowing money right and left through the East at almost any rate asked, and issuing against such loans handsomely engraved farm loan debentures and ornamentally sealed and executed bonds. Now Kansas is loaning money back in New England at one-half the interest rates paid by borrowers ten years ago.

There might be a sort of retributive justice in Eastern parties who lost their money ten years ago on defaulted Kansas farm loans and Kansas bonds getting back some of the Kansas wheat money through failure to pay the notes they are now giving the Kansas bankers. A Kansas Bank Commissioner is not appointed to appreciate retributive justice which works against his State, however. There are, no doubt, a great many bankers who would like to know just what his real duties are and how far his arbitrary authority extends.

Evidently the commissioner does not look with favor on low interest rates. He seems to be more conversant with the rate which formerly obtained on Kansas farm mortgages than the rates obtainable today on satisfactory security. He seems also to ignore the working of the law of supply and demand in the money market. Kansas is enjoying the returns of a bumper wheat crop sold at high prices, and, according to the State report, has the promise of sixty million bushels of wheat this year. A few more seasons of agricultural prosperity such as Kansas has been enjoying recently and the banks and the Bank Commissioner will have to readjust their ideas of low interest rates.

The commissioner has an eye to the past when he lays special emphasis on his objection to the banks taking single name commercial paper. He recalls that some of the loans made by Eastern parties ten years ago at high rates were not paid, even when evidenced and secured by bonds and mortgages. Under these circumstances he does not propose to take chances on the mere promise to pay of an Eastern borrower. He does not intend to have any of the Kansas wheat money frittered away on less favored States, and does not appreciate the value to Kansas as an advertisement of the fact that a State which a decade ago was a heavy borrower at 10 per cent and upwards in the East is in a position to go back to the section from which it drew money as a lender at 4 and 5 per cent.

LONG'S DEFENSE OF SAMPSON.

In a dignified and admirable letter Secretary Long has answered the detractors of Rear Admiral Sampson. It would be well if every American citizen were to read that letter and adopt its broad and just spirit. It puts to shame the busybodies who almost from the beginning have been seeking to belittle Sampson's work and to exalt some other commander at his expense. Commodore Schley's official report ought to have been enough to silence these self-constituted critics, when he called the Santiago engagement "a victory big enough for us all." But the bitter attacks have continued here and there among those who know nothing about the subject. Secretary Long's open letter to one of these is a fit answer for all of them.

The three chief charges that these nameless critics bring against Sampson are that he failed to capture San Juan, Porto Rico, when he bombarded it, that he was afraid to go into Santiago harbor after Cervera, and that he was not on the spot at the moment when Cervera's fleet made its historic sortie. Secretary Long shows most convincingly how utterly unjust are all these charges. He shows that at the time of Sampson's visit to San Juan he was merely reconnoitering for Cervera's fleet, the whereabouts of which was still uncertain. That was his chief object, and when he replied to the San Juan batteries he had no intention of capturing the place. As Secretary Long says, there was no intention at that time of taking Porto Rico, as the army was not ready to coöperate. Furthermore, Sampson was under distinct orders not to risk the loss of any vessel except in battle with the enemy's ships. His presence at San Juan undoubtedly turned Cervera into Santiago and thus accomplished all it was ever intended to accomplish.

No less unjust is the oft-repeated slur against Sampson for not entering Santiago harbor in defiance of the mines. The War Secretary distinctly states that "Admiral Sampson was acting under explicit orders of the department not to expose his armored ships to the risks of sinking by mines." If there is any blame to be dealt out on this score it must be directed against the Board of Strategy and the War department, not against Admiral Sampson.

The attempt to find fault with the Admiral because his flagship was not in the van during the chase after Cervera is the most insensate of all. Sampson had been ordered by the War department to go and consult with Shafter. Cervera deliberately chose the moment of the Admiral's absence for making his escape. Yet the swift destruction dealt out to the Spanish fleet was no less the result of the Admiral's careful plans. Secretary Long puts the case forcibly thus:

> Please bear in mind the variety and weight of the responsibilities which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet. He was commanding officer of the whole squadron; charged with the blockade of the whole Cuban coast; charged with the detail of all the movements of ships; charged with clerical correspondence with the department and other officers; and especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember, that this man, whom you so sweepingly accuse, was devoting his days and nights to these duties. The commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt to escape, so that when the attempt came the movement to prevent it by the attack of our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards went on like clockwork, as at Chattanooga every movement of that great battle was carried out, although General Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Lookout Mountain.

It would be as reasonable to try to rob Grant of the glory of Chattanooga as to deprive Sampson of the credit for the good work at Santiago. Of course he had heroes and skilled commanders under him, every one of whom deserves his due meed of praise. But every one of these, from Commodore Schley down to the commanders of the smallest gunboats, holds Admiral Sampson in the highest esteem and acknowledges his wonderful executive and strategic abilities. No word of these slanderous criticisms has come from them. They give the Admiral credit for his part in the triumph, just as the Admiral has freely given them praise for their heroic part in it. If there had been a word of self-aggrandizement in Admiral Sampson's report there might have been some excuse for these attempts to belittle him. But his report was modest, frank, and generous.

Secretary Long's letter is emphasized by the recent letter of Captain Mahan, recognized the world over as the ablest of authorities on naval subjects, replying to the question: "Why did Nelson, second in command, receive the credit for Copenhagen if Schley is not to have it for Santiago?" Captain Mahan shows that Nelson was not acting under orders from his superior, but acted against them and refused to withdraw from action when he was ordered to do so. At Santiago all the dispositions were made by the commander in chief and the attempt to escape by day was made because there was not the least hope of escaping by night owing to these dispositions. Our vessels chased and fought in the order assigned by Sampson. "In truth," says Captain Mahan, "from first to last the second in command needed to make no signal of a tactical character, and made none so far as is shown by his own report or that of the Captain of the ship." This fact "utterly does away with any claim to particular merit as to the second in command, without in the least impairing the Commodore's credit." He affirms with emphasis that Cervera was forced to fight as he did owing to Sampson's unrelenting watch at night. That the New York was proceeding to the westward when the enemy came out was due to the direct and specific order of the Navy department to confer personally with the commander in chief of the army. Captain Mahan also exonerates Commander Schley from any responsibility for the malicious attempt to disparage Admiral Sampson. It is to be hoped Secretary Long's and Captain Mahan's letters will now silence the last of these silly and cruel slanders.

IF Li Hung Chang can set England and Russia by the ears he can have yellow jackets to give to the tramps.

ANDREW CARNEGIE thinks it will be impossible to assimilate the Philippine islanders. Mr. Carnegie's real forte is the iron business.

THE popular opinion is that there has been a heavy shrinkage in Mr. Alger's allrightness.

IT is reported that the Cristobal Colon is too badly injured to be raised. This will be sure to lead to the remark that the Colon has come to a full stop.

IT is believed, furthermore, that the ship of state would be none the worse if the Alger barnacle were scraped off.

THE battleship Texas, now commanded by Captain Sigsbee, has done its full duty in helping the Spaniards to remember the Maine.

GENERAL ROY STONE would be glad to be present at the L. A. W. meeting in Indianapolis, but he is conducting an important good roads movement in Porto Rico and can't get away.

SPAIN has had a sad but glorious three months.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Commendable Caution.

Naval Commander—"You are going to keep a scrap-book to preserve the comments the newspapers make about you, are you?"

Young Officer—"That is my intention, sir."

Naval Commander—"Well, you'd better devote nine-tenths of it to the unfavorable criticisms. Hardly any of the good things they say about you will ever reach you."

As a Special Concession.

"You'll be sorry for this!" the horsethief cried,
"I'm a man of the highest pedigree!"
"Well, that's all right," the leader replied,
"We'll hang you on your family tree."

The Children's Champion.

"Oho!" exclaimed the boy with the snub nose, "you're sweet on that little girl in the blue dress!"

"It is not true," coldly answered the Boston boy. "But if it were, you should remember what Professor Bell says. 'Never,' urges Professor Bell, 'allow yourself to make the love affairs of children the subject of unseemly mirth or levity.' Will you please go on with your play now? You weary me."

To Lieutenant Hobson.

Beware the fervid kiss, young man,
Though from red lips you win it.
The kiss, as science clearly shows,
Has deadly microbes in it.

Bare-Faced Insult.

"When I think," exclaimed Mrs. Strongmind, "of the apathy, nay, the sneers and insults, of the unthinking mob that constitutes our voting population, of its utter disregard for abstract justice, its ignorance of the principles that lie at the foundation of all civilized and enlightened government, and its total unfitness to exercise the functions of suffrage, I am at a loss to give adequate expression to the indignation that burns within me!"

"Why don't youse make a vow not to shave until they's a woman President?" called out a disrespectful voter in the audience.

The Real War.

"It wasn't much of a job to lick the Spaniards," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "but it's going to take a long time to finish licking the revenue stamps we've got to deal with now."

Awakens Memories.

Resident Spirit—"What do you think of it? Isn't everything wonderful, transcendent, glorious?"

Newly Arrived Spirit—"Yes! Isn't—isn't this your Chicago day?"

PERSONALS.

Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania has given $500 to the National Relief commission.

A letter from an officer of the Brooklyn says that the men are complimenting Commodore Schley by trimming their beards as he does.

With Miles and Roosevelt both condemning Springfield rifles and black powder, it would be just like Alger to insist on retaining those "archaic arms."

A Russian paper says that the poems of Edgar Allan Poe are translated into Russian, and are more appreciated in that country than they are in the United States.

Miss Lulu Kunkel, the St. Louis girl who recently won first prize in the graduating class at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Brussels, Belgium, was the only American in a class of forty pupils gathered from all over the world.

Sir Martin Conway has left England for Bolivia, where he intends to explore the high group of the Andes, containing the peaks Illimani and Illampu (or Sorate). He is accompanied by the Alpine guides Antoine Maquignaz and Louis Pellissier, who made the first ascent of Mount St. Elias in Alaska last year with the Duke of Abruzzi.

The Rev. John E. Stuchell, who has been chosen to assist Dr. T. De Witt Talmage in the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, secured his position almost accidentally while a pastor in a California church. He stopped over in Washington on his way to Europe on a vacation, and was invited to fill Dr. Talmage's pulpit for one Sunday. The result was his appointment as assistant.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Here is an extract from a contributed obituary notice appearing in the Council Grove Republican: "Her tomb is beside her mother's, where all will be done that can be to make her last resting place cheerful and attractive."

It is figured that the war has cost Spain $350,000,000, and all that might have been saved if Spain had been willing to put her pride in her pocket and agree to the terms we made for the surrender of her dominion over Cuba.—Cleveland Leader.

The following notice has been tacked up in the postoffice at St. Johnsbury, Vt., by a citizen of Benson, who seems to be in serious trouble: "Lost—is There Any one that can tell where my wife Is and Little Girl is. If so Please rite and send Full Address and I will do the fair thing. Address all letters, C. L. Monger, Benson, Vt."

The Philippine Islands are rich in native woods which are almost unknown to the rest of the world. There are said to be thirty-two tinctorial or coloring woods, which give the entire series of colors or shades. Ebony of fine grain also abounds, and the Magkano wood, which grows in Mindanao, is said to be absolutely immune from rot.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A recent issue of the London Daily News said: "There was a touching rehearsal of the peace between America and Spain on Friday morning last in Basel, where the International Conference of Christian Young Men's associations is now in session. After a speech by the President, Herr Sarasin Warnery, the meeting was addressed by a succession of national delegates from Austria, America, Belgium, Hungary, Spain, Sweden, and Wales. When Pastor Luis de Bargas, the Spanish delegate, came forward to offer the assembly a greeting from his fatherland, he broke down as he referred to the sad political condition of Spain at home and her crushing defeats in the far West of the world. Hereupon Mr. R. C. Morse, the delegate from New York, rushed up to the speaker and warmly grasped his hand, exclaiming: 'We members of the Christian Young Men's association know no national boundaries, and we cherish no political hatreds.' At this spontaneous and impromptu scene upon the platform the whole meeting burst forth into storms of applause."

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Kind party—"If I give you this penny, what will you do with it?" Tatters (sarcastically)—"I'll be honest with you, guv'nor. I'll spend it in riotous living."—Bangor News.

"What time does the next boat go?" asked a woman at the ticket office. "4:05," was the answer. "Well, how much before 5?" insisted the woman.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

"How that woman next door does love her husband." "How do you know?" "Why, she trusts him to go and break ice whenever he wants it."—Detroit Free Press.

He—"There seems to be no question that divides public opinion more than annexation. Are you in favor of it?" She—"It is rather sudden, but if you're willing, I am."—Boston Courier.

"Isn't a thirteen-inch gun considered unlucky?" inquired the superstitious man. "It all depends," replied his matter-of-fact acquaintance, "on whether you're an American or a Spaniard."—Washington Star.

"Ah!" said his mother, as she found him at the preserved cherries, "I have caught you red-handed. I think by the time I get through with you you will know better." "Yes'm," said the little boy, "I will. I'll use a spoon next time."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Importance of the Island of Luzon—It Must Not Be Given Back to Spain.

It is doubtful whether the importance of the Island of Luzon in the great archipelago of which it forms the chief northern member is yet appreciated by us. The only other island approaching it even in size is Mindanao, at the south, and that is far inferior in cultivation, wealth, the character of its population, or any of the other elements of value.

Luzon is larger than all the other Philippine islands put together, and has a larger population than all the rest. It is 550 miles long, with a breadth of 130 at its broadest, and one of its rivers is 180 miles long. In area it equals New York and New Jersey combined. Its two mountain chains, with peaks 7,000 feet high, are covered with mighty forests, while the valleys and plains are wonderfully luxuriant, as the crops of hemp, sugar, tobacco, rice, and other products show. Gold, copper, iron, and coal are among its minerals. Manila, its capital, is one of the great marts of the far East, counting, with its suburbs—that manufacture many things, from cheroots to cordage and embroideries—160,000 people. It is the metropolis of the Philippines, the emporium of the archipelago's trade.

Manila, then, must be ours. Why should there be—indeed, how could there be—two sovereignties in the island? And why should there be two sovereignties in the archipelago?—New York Sun.

KEEP EVERY ONE.—A question connected with the Philippines is, What will become of them if the United States reserves only a coaling or naval station? One party in Spain questions the utility of keeping the Philippines, foreseeing that insurrection will entail enormous expense. A Madrid paper advises their sale. If France or Germany should be the purchaser the United States will have simply served to play into their hands. Dewey will have fought the battle and some European power would reap the benefit. The outlook is that the Philippines will be too heavy a burden for Spain, with no navy to defend them and every island full of irreconcilable insurgents. That they will be transferred to some European country not distinguished by friendliness to us is more than probable if we permit them to go back to Spain—without restrictions. Europe has lately carved up the coast of China, and to find the Philippines similarly appropriated will be for us a step backward instead of forward. Our proper policy is not to give away or throw away a legitimate victory valiantly won. No peace treaty has any chance of acceptance by the people of the United States except one which puts and keeps every island in the Philippine group under the American flag. The Philippine islands must become American territory.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SPAIN HAS NO "COLONIES."—It is a palpable misnomer to speak of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, or other transoceanic possessions as Spanish colonies. They are conquests, tributary territory, island victims of Spanish oppression, extortion, and cruelty, and the individual history of all shows them to have been this and nothing else during all the centuries of Spanish domination.

It is because of the native, inherent, and ineradicable disposition and methods of the Latin race, as exemplified by Spain for over 400 years, that islands heretofore under Spanish rule can become colonies only by transfer from Latin to American or Anglo-Saxon control and influence, as they now can and ought to be transferred as the just fruitage of our war, for the sake of humanity, against Spain.

Such a transfer would lead to Anglo-Saxon immigration that would take root and flourish in their fertile soil, be identified in interests with the native population, and thus each beautiful island become in the true sense of the term a colony. And in this transference and transformation there is no good American reason why the vast and populous Philippine islands and every foot of Spanish possessions in the Pacific should not be included.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

WHAT IS TAKEN SHOULD BE HELD.—The New York Herald opposes a joint commission to settle the fate of the Philippines. It makes the broad and true assertion that the islands belong to the United States by right of conquest, and that "we hold the right of a conqueror to dictate their disposition and determine their future," an assertion, we presume, that few would care to dispute. It proceeds to argue that it would be safe and generous to allow Spain "to share in the government of the islands," a plan which "would solve the Philippine problem," whereas, to leave the question to a commission would be to leave it to doubt and uncertainty, and pave the way to anarchy and international complications.

It is not yet known just exactly what the Philippine policy of the administration is, but it is apparent that the question is a puzzling one, and that the government is not entirely certain in just what way to meet it. If we had only Spain to consider there would be a most easy solution, but after the surrender of the Spanish troops comes the question, "What will the insurgents do?" Must we send 100,000 troops to Manila and fight Aguinaldo, whose followers are most certainly not fitted to rule? We cannot hand the islands over to the tender mercies of Spain, for the revolution would continue. It is by no means certain that we may not have these same revolutionists to subdue before we can have unrestricted sway.

Of course, we do not want to come into possession of a revolution well organized and aggressive. Yet, what are we to do? We cannot leave the islands to an unrestrained grab by the powers, for that might, and probably would, produce a serious European war. The islands are on our hands, and we must face the responsibility, whatever it is.

It would be well, perhaps, to await the full details of the administration's policy, but this much may be said: If there is to be a commission there should at least be a string attached to it. In other words, its findings must be subject to the President's approval, for whatever disposition is to be made of the islands must be entirely satisfactory to our own people. In general it may be said that whatever we have captured we should keep.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

DON'T GIVE THEM UP.—If Spain does not quickly accept peace on the too generous terms offered her Mr. McKinley should withdraw the concession which leaves the fate of the Philippines to a joint commission.

The result of the war gives us the same right to determine the future of the Philippines as it does to determine the future of Cuba and Porto Rico. It imposes upon us the same responsibility in the case of the far Eastern archipelago as in that of the West Indian isles.

We did not seek the responsibility for the future of the Philippines, but it fell to us when Dewey struck a deathblow at Spanish sovereignty, and we can neither escape nor shirk it with honor.

The responsibility must be squarely met and the Philippine problem wisely solved here and now, or there can be no lasting peace. It is a problem the solution of which will have the most far-reaching consequences, not only for the United States, Spain, and the Philippines, but also England and the powers of Europe. On its solution, it may be said without exaggeration, hangs the peace of the world.

It is not necessary and may never be desirable to annex the islands as an American colony. By a wise and statesmanlike protectorate, for which numerous precedents are to be found, they may be placed under a régime that will give stable government to the islanders and security to the rights and interests of the United States and Spain alike. They will then be put beyond the reach of European greed and contention and the danger of European war.

But if we abandon them to Spain, who, weakened by the war, is not strong enough to hold them, or to the Filipinos, who are not capable of governing themselves, the Philippines will fall an easy victim of European grabbing, with war involving not only the powers of Europe, but also England and the United States, as an inevitable consequence.

Our only safe course, then, is not to give up the islands. Our responsibility requires and our duty commands us to hold them. This is demanded by a sense of gratitude to England, who has befriended us in this war, as well as our own national welfare. It is essential to lasting peace for the United States and peace for Europe.

That, we are confident, is the growing sentiment of the American people as voiced by leading newspapers and public men in all parts of the country in the cry, "Don't give up the Philippines." To this sentiment the American commissioners who negotiate, as well as the President who approves and the Senate that ratifies the treaty, must bow. In accordance with this sentiment the Philippine problem must be solved, if solved successfully, and permanent peace assured.—New York Herald.

Montauk the Place for Soldiers to Recuperate.

If there is a spot on this broad continent where our troops can be supremely happy it is to be found on the eastern end of Long Island. Montauk is an ideal camping ground for tired out troops. They will have plenty of fresh air, plenty of good water, a dry soil, and a fine chance to get out of the clutches of the fever and away from the malaria, which have done more harm than all the Mauser bullets of the enemy.

Their worst enemy has been the climate of Cuba. Cervera's gunboats couldn't hit them, and the Spanish troops in Santiago missed the target. But the rains, and the polluted water, and the soaked and muddy ground, these were a different matter. Such things are invincible, and though our brave boys stood the racket with wonderful fortitude and without a complaint, their sufferings can never be told.

Some of them will camp on the hills outside of Santiago, but those who go to Montauk will dream of Paradise. In a few weeks they will pull themselves together, and be all ready for—well, the war will perhaps be ended by that time, and they can go back to their vocations full of honors and with the memory of a hard task nobly performed.—New York World.

Money Spent in Battleships Not Wasted.

The navy has proved its right to exist, and its increase is so much an accepted national policy that the type of the fleet and not its size is the controlling question. Even in peace its value as a cheap insurance is now recognized, and when our war energies are measured its returns as a business investment are acknowledged, not by its friends alone, but by those who in a fatuous ignorance delayed its development and tried to weaken its morale.

The extension of our territory and the control of islands set down in widely separated seas demand a readjustment of construction practices. The title "coast defense battleship" was always in the highest strategy a misnomer, for to defend a ship must be able to control the high seas off her own shores or the soundings at the harbor entrances of its enemies. What we need now primarily are "seagoing" battleships, with fine speed, many medium caliber and rapid fire guns, and such coal endurance—so many available sea knots stowed in the bunkers—that no part of the new United States will be too remote for speedy protection.—New York World.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Commercial-Appeal (Dem.): Expansion is not only inevitable, but in a large manner is an accomplished fact.

San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.): If the views of the Republican and part of the Democratic press, the demands of commercial bodies, and the common talk of the streets can be cited as majority sentiment, the people are in favor of the annexation of the Philippine group.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.): We regard it as a paramount duty in disposing of the Spanish possessions in the Pacific that Spanish despotism shall end there at once and forever. No matter what ultimate disposal shall be made of the Philippines, they should be wrested from the absolute power of Spain.

Boston Globe (Dem.): If it is clear—and it seems to be—that Spain is without a navy, with a bankrupt treasury, with a beaten and discredited army, and, torn by internal dissensions, could not long hold the Philippines against the insurgents, and would have to parcel them out among other nations, the propriety of the United States relinquishing them would be doubtful.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.): It would be a gigantic blunder of policy and of politics for the President to follow the timid advice of his Cabinet, if it is correctly reported. Before taking any such precipitate action as they are said to favor, and committing himself to the restoration of the Philippines in the terms of peace he is preparing to dictate to Spain, he should take a few American statesmen into his counsels.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.): To rehabilitate Spanish rule and leave our allies to the tender mercies of their enemies would be a crime and an act of treachery that the American nation would be loath to commit. That the Philipinos have no capacity for self-government was shown by the grotesque decrees which Dictator President Aguinaldo has been obliged to issue in order to meet their infantine views of politics.

Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.): From whatever point of view the subject is regarded, a decision as to the final disposition of the Pacific islands at this present moment is utterly impossible; the true solution of the problem is found in the suggestions, practically identical, made by Senators Chandler and McEnery—the abandonment of the Philippines by Spain, with their ultimate fate the subject of deliberate consideration.

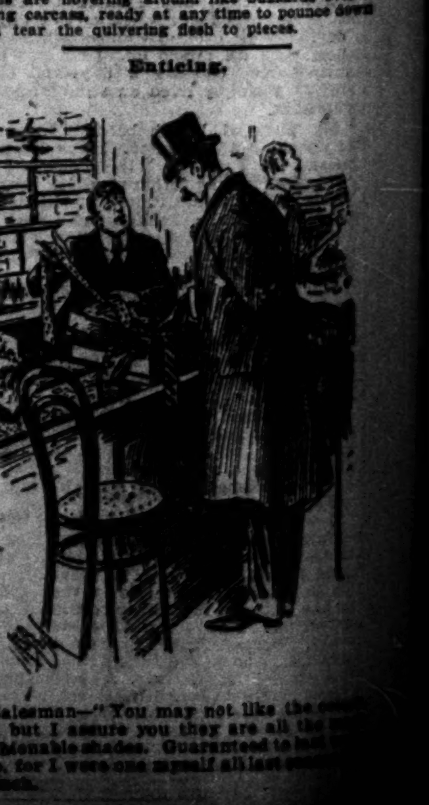
Portland Oregonian (Rep.): The United States has several important and distinct kinds of use for the Philippines as a permanent possession. To give over the Philippines would be to throw away our station in the new Pacific world, cheapen the value of Hawaiian annexation, and to decline the leading of the greatest opportunity ever put in the way of a modern people. Are we bereft of sense, that this unspeakable folly should even be proposed?

Birmingham Age-Herald (Dem.): As sentiment crystallizes over this question, it is seen that nothing less than one entire island, capable of fortifications and strong defense, will do as a naval station—a station that affords ample and safe anchorage in its chief harbor and room for troops, for docks, for shipyard, for an American town, on the land. Anything less than this will not answer the desire of the people. The American portion of the commission will be expected, too, to see that ten millions of people in the Philippines are not again exposed to the rapacity and cruelty of unchecked Spanish rule.

San Francisco Examiner (Rep.): If the administration suspect that the Philippines are a white elephant, and do not know what to do with them, the mercantile and financial elements of the United States seem to have no such doubts. Yesterday our own Chamber of Commerce made the following statement of its views: "Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, voicing the commercial views of this city, hereby respectfully and earnestly petitions the President to hold and retain under our full control the Philippine Islands and all other islands which are now, or may hereafter, be acquired in the present war with Spain, with a view to strengthening our trade relations with the Orient, building up a business that belongs to this country, and extending the cause of humanity and civilization, as well as greatly benefiting the people, who will thus be brought under our flag." The French Chamber of Commerce took the same course at almost the same moment, and other commercial bodies have shown a like opinion.

Kansas City Journal (Rep.): Suppose the United States concluded a treaty of peace with Spain by which we withdraw all pretensions in the Philippines after certain concessions have been guaranteed us. Then let us suppose that the insurgents continue their victories, reduce Manila, capture the other islands, set up a government of their own, and flatly disown the treaties made by Spain. What must we do then? Reduce the insurgents? Trust to their magnanimity? Forego our rights? Come trailing home with our armies and ships and forever abandon the fruits of victory? It seems to be a safe conclusion that Spain no longer can hold colonies in distant parts of the world. If the Philippines are not governed by the United States or by an insurgent republic they eventually are certain to pass beneath the control of one or more of the great European powers. Already the fleets of three or four nations are hovering around like buzzards over a dying carcass, ready at any time to pounce down and tear the quivering flesh to pieces.

Enticing.



Salesman—"You may not like the [illegible] sir, but I assure you they are all the [illegible] fashionable shades. Guaranteed to [illegible] too, for I wore one myself all last [illegible]."—Punch.

MILES HAS ENOUGH MEN.

After Receipt of a Dispatch to This Effect Forward Orders Are Rescinded.

FIFTH LOSES ITS CHANCE.

Plans Made to Complete a Survey of the Coast of the Sandwich Islands.

TROOPS LEAVING SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.

Miles Says He Has Enough Men.

General Miles telegraphed to Secretary Alger today, asserting that he did not need reinforcements and that his force was adequate for all demands which will be made upon it. Reliable information has been furnished General Miles by his Porto Rican sympathizers concerning the strength of General Macias' army which, in his opinion, is powerless to resist the American advance upon San Juan. Macias has withdrawn the largest portion of his forces from outlying garrisons, concentrating them in the capital for the final stand against General Miles' army.

In view of General Miles' statements Secretary Alger immediately rescinded orders previously issued and directing troops at Tampa and Newport News to cease preparations for embarkation. Secretary Alger, however, stated that his order would only apply to those regiments which had not already embarked upon transports. Transports which were already out at sea will not be recalled. Colonel Culver's regiment, the Fifth Illinois, which had not yet embarked, was therefore deprived of its chance to participate in the hostilities in Porto Rico. Colonel Culver's regiment, together with the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, which was substituted for the Fifth in General Grant's brigade, was ordered to go into camp pending future developments.

It was the understanding at the War department when it closed down for the day that General Grant had succeeded in getting off with the First and Third Kentucky Regiments. General Corbin, however, was not sure that General Grant had put to sea, and immediately sent a request to Newport News for information. General Coppinger was not so fortunate, and was just preparing to leave Tampa when the rescinding order reached him. His expedition was made up of General Hudson's brigade, consisting of the Second Georgia, First Florida, and Fifth Maryland, and a brigade consisting of the Fifth United States Infantry, the Fifth United States Cavalry, and the Fifth Ohio Cavalry. General Coppinger's troops were also ordered into camp, where they will remain until new camping sites have been procured in North Carolina and other northern States of the South.

General Wade was sent the substance of General Miles' dispatch and ordered to cease preparations for the departure of his provisional division of eighteen regiments. Secretary Alger asserted that the orders sent General Wade did not rescind his previous instructions, but merely directed him to postpone his expedition.

The General may, however, yet be afforded the opportunity to distinguish himself in Porto Rico, for Secretary Alger instructed him to hold himself in readiness for any circumstances which the "exigencies of war" may create.

Disposal of Unclaimed Prize Money.

Reminders of the civil war in the shape of $500,000 of unclaimed prize money keep the auditor of the Navy department in the Treasury busy these days. Romance of the stirring times of the rebellion adds interest to the laborious work which that official and his clerks are compelled to do every day in order to prevent impostors imposing upon the government.

Every claim which is registered recalls some interesting story of blockade runners which were captured by patriotic individuals and turned over to the government. The fund of $500,000 represents the proceeds of the sales of vessels which were captured without the aid of the navy by individuals who performed valuable services during the rebellion.

History records the fact that blockade runners did a thriving business during the civil war, but a fact which it does not record is that which is represented by the unclaimed prize money. In every instance the items which go to make up this enormous fund is the accumulation of the proceeds resulting from the sales of the blockade runners which were captured by privateers.

It is a wonderful fact that the individuals who performed this service for the government never claimed the prize money to which they were entitled. For the most part the claimants are dead, but in some cases their heirs are unaware of the fact that money is waiting claimants at the Treasury. The auditor receives claims almost daily, but the claimants cannot produce the evidence necessary to establish their right to any of the prize money.

Counterfeits Austrian Banknote.

Joseph Carjenec, a tailor of Steeleton, Pa., owes his arrest for violating the federal statutes to his own desire to possess himself of a fortune without laboring for it, and the clever detective work of one of Chief Wilkie's secret service men. Several days ago Chief Wilkie received a communication from a New York lithographing firm in which he was informed that an individual who gave his name and address as Rudolph Raumberg, Harrisburg, Pa., had submitted an order for the manufacture of an unlimited quantity of Austro-Hungarian currency notes of 10 guldens, equivalent to $4 in American money.

The New York firm asked Chief Wilkie's advice, and the secret service man directed the firm to acknowledge the receipt of the order. Chief Wilkie immediately sent a detective to Harrisburg. He watched the postoffice there and followed the individual who called for the letter. The latter's identity was established as that of Joseph Carjenec of Steeleton. Upon receiving the report of his subordinate Mr. Wilkie directed the New York firm to communicate with its would-be customer and inform him that an expert engraver would call upon him. The secret service man was informed of the plan and sent word to "Raumberg" to call at the hotel in Harrisburg. When the tailor called he was compelled to establish his identity as Raumberg and prove himself to be the writer of the letters, which he did. The detective also suggested that he pay $10 to prove that he was sincere in his desire to become a dealer in Austro-Hungarian notes. "Raumberg" complied, thus furnishing all the evidence necessary to establish his own guilt. When the detective had succeeded in establishing the tailor's identity as that of Joseph Carjenec, he proceeded to Philadelphia, procured a warrant, returned to Harrisburg, and arrested "his customer." Carjenec is charged with using the mails for a fraudulent purpose for which the punishment is three years' imprisonment.

No Developments Arisen in Case of the Sultan.

It was again denied by State department officials that there are any new developments in the controversy between the United States and Turkey growing out of claims of American citizens for destruction of their property during the Armenian massacres. In view of this fact it is asserted there is no move on foot to send Rear Admiral Sampson with a fleet of American warships to collect these claims. This fleet will go to European ports after it is withdrawn from blockading duty, in which it is now engaged, but until the American Minister at Constantinople has received further instructions from this government in connection with these claims nothing will be done toward collecting them. This, in all probability, will not be until the war with Spain is a closed incident.

Body of Captain Barrett to Go to Charleston.

Captain Gregory Barrett of the Tenth United States Infantry, whose death and burial at Santiago were reported to the War department today by General Shafter, was a native of Maryland. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a Captain of the Fourth Maryland Volunteers, but was made a Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment on March 9, 1864. For gallantry in action he was given a Brevet commission of Colonel on Jan. 4, 1865, being honorable mustered out of the service in May of the same year. He entered the regular army as a First Lieutenant of the Twenty-sixth Infantry on July 28, 1866, being transferred to the Tenth Regiment some months later. He was promoted to a Captaincy in 1884, going with his regiment to Santiago with Shafter's army. In the fighting in Cuba he distinguished himself for gallantry.

Troops Arrive in Manilla.

Admiral Dewey cabled the Navy department today the monitor Monterey and collier Brutus arrived at Manila Aug. 4, one day ahead of schedule time. He also informs the department that he has enough coal and provisions to last three months.

Colonel Marshall of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, colored, advised Adjutant General Corbin that his command would arrive in Washington in four sections tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock. The regiment leaves for New York, where it will board the Yale and sail for Santiago on Tuesday or Wednesday, where it goes to relieve the First Regiment. In view of the fact that the Eighth does not pass through Washington until tomorrow it is not believed it will embark for Santiago until Wednesday.

To Survey Sandwich Islands.

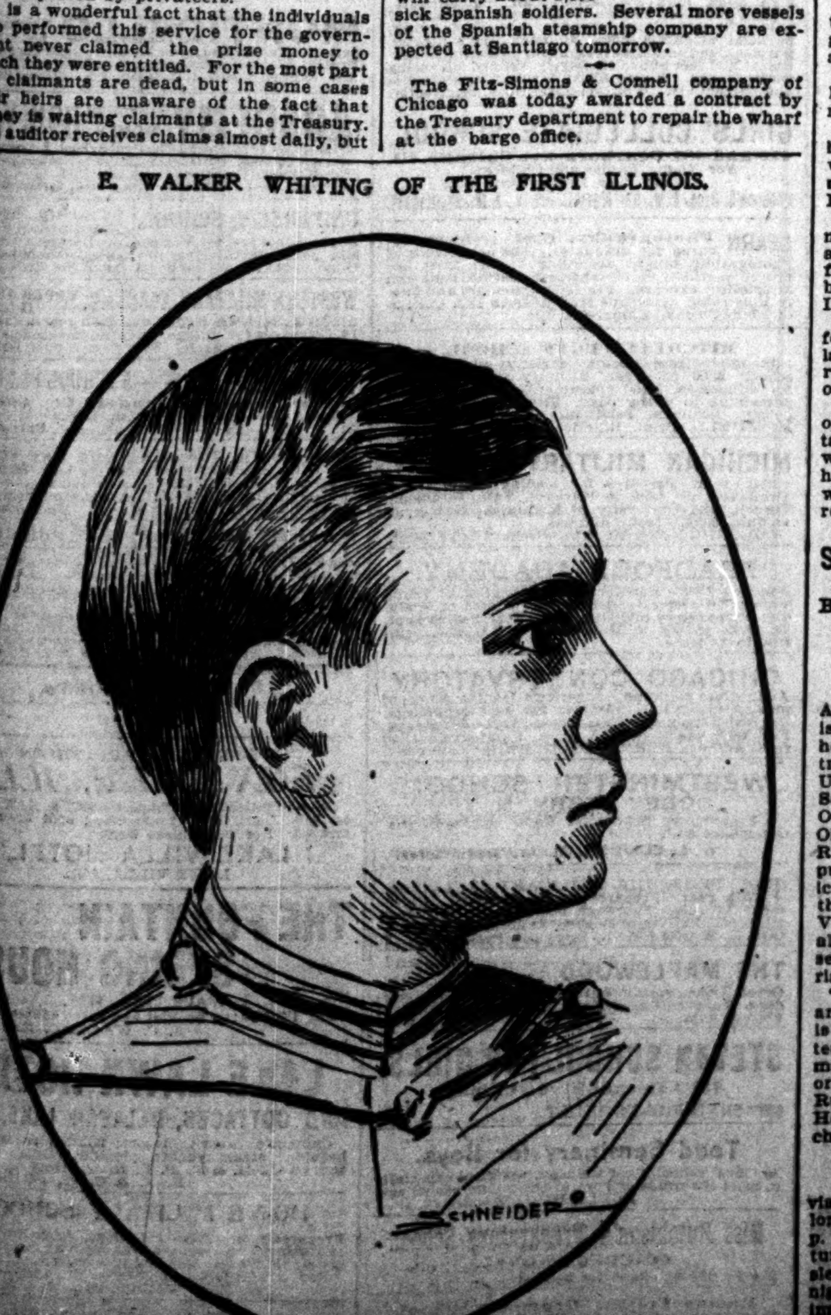
Dr. Pritchett of the coast and geodetic survey will sail from San Francisco tomorrow in company with the Hawaiian commission for the purpose of making plans to survey the coast of Uncle Sam's new possessions in the Pacific. He is acting under orders from the President, and the work to be performed by him is only preliminary to the survey of the coast of Hawaii, and an expedition will be sent there in the near future.

Spaniards to Leave Santiago for Home.

The first consignment of Spanish prisoners will leave Santiago for Spain tomorrow aboard the Alacanta, which General Shafter reported ready to start. The Alacanta is a hospital ship and will carry about 1,000 sick Spanish soldiers. Several more vessels of the Spanish steamship company are expected at Santiago tomorrow.

The Fitz-Simons & Connell company of Chicago was today awarded a contract by the Treasury department to repair the wharf at the barge office.

E. WALKER WHITING OF THE FIRST ILLINOIS.



[Who died of typhoid fever at Santiago de Cuba.]

MORE FIRST MEN SUCCUMB.

Albert Michelson and E. Walker Whiting Are Dead at Santiago.

CHARLES HOADLEY, TOO.

Volunteers at Fort Sheridan Ordered to Go to Long Island Camp at Once.

WILL START BY THURSDAY.

News reached Chicago yesterday of the death of three more members of the First Illinois, as follows:

The Dead.

MICHELSON, ALBERT, unofficially reported dead; believed by Andrew Michelson, 1329 North Oakley avenue, to have been his cousin, who enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment, but may have been transferred to the First Illinois.

HOADLEY, CHARLES, private Company L; died of stegnosis of the bile duct; official report of death.

WHITING, E. WALKER, private Company A; aged 19; died of typhoid fever; son of F. G. Whiting, 3154 Lake Park avenue; formerly employed with his father in the Western office of the Cunard line; official report of death.

F. G. Whiting received the news of his son's death in the morning by cablegram. The death of Michelson was reported by the regular dispatches from Santiago.

E. Walker Whiting left home on the first call without the consent of his parents, who felt that on account of his youth he should not enlist. The young man was enthusiastic over the war, however, and when one day he failed to return home his parents suspected that he had gone to Springfield, where he was found later. Their objections were afterward removed because of the boy's eagerness to go to the front.

Among the young people of the South Side many will miss young Whiting. He will be remembered also by many former associates in the Michigan Military Academy, which he attended, and where he gained his love of the army which took him to Cuba.

Engineers Are Ordered East.

The Second Regiment Engineers, United States Volunteers, at Fort Sheridan, received orders from the War department to move at once to Montauk Point, L. I. Colonel Young was handed a telegram conveying the order at 11:30 a. m. The officers were at once called, the order was read to them, and in ten minutes all the soldiers of the two battalions had heard the news. By Thursday morning the engineers expect to strike camp and make their first move toward active service.

The order came as a surprise to the men, but was not wholly unexpected by the officers. Several days ago Colonel Young made a report to Washington stating that the regiment was in readiness to move. It was understood that the command was wanted in the field as soon as such a report was made, and the order confirmed the officers' belief.

The tidings were received with cheers, and the work of preparing the command was begun at once. Underwear, white canvas trousers, and everything else that could be found about the tents were bundled together and carried to the water-pipes, where the men pulled off their shoes and fell to scrubbing. Colonel Young spent the afternoon and evening in the city, making preparations for transportation, and there is a possibility that the camp may be abandoned this evening, as nothing remains but to fold the tents.

It took the tidings less than three hours to reach the families of the volunteers. At 4 o'clock a trainload of visitors reached the camp, where they remained until late in the evening eating lunches of hardtack and army rations or anything else they could find. There were nearly 800 letters in the mailbox when the regimental postmaster made the rounds just after supper.

The men have received no intimation of their movements after reaching Long Island. There is still a general opinion among the officers that they are destined for the Philippines, in spite of the fact that they have been ordered East.

One of Grimes' Men Here.

Charles J. Becker of Battery A, Second Artillery, "Grimes' Battery," reached Chicago on Monday, his three years' term of enlistment being completed. Becker is on his way to his home in Saginaw, Mich., and on the return of his company from Cuba will reenlist.

He said that the charge of the American forces on the Spanish troops was magnificent. From the hill on which the guns were planted the rush of the Americans was an inspiring picture. There was no wavering and no hesitating on the part of the volunteers or regulars.

In speaking of the camp life Becker said that the men were forced to endure the greatest privations, and that a small allowance of hardtack and pork the only ration.

The contributions to the Army and Navy league relief fund received during the day reached $380.

Colonel F. B. Jones, chief Quartermaster, has contracted for a number of patent filters, which will be sent to the camps at Chickamauga, Camp Alger, and to the troops in Porto Rico and Cuba.

A dance and cinch party were given last night at the Home club, 6737 Wentworth avenue, to raise funds to purchase clothing for Company L, First Illinois Volunteers, by the Englewood contingent of Company I auxiliary.

Mrs. P. L. McKinlie gave a dancing party for the benefit of Company F, First Illinois, last night at her residence, 721 Sheridan road. A vaudeville performance was one of the features.

Pajamas will be full dress for the soldiers of the First Illinois when they reach Montauk Island. Mrs. Henry L. Turner and the women of the regiment's relief association have made 1,400 suits, which Mrs. Turner will take with her to New York when the regiment arrives.

SAYS RUSSIA IS WIDE AWAKE.

Builder of the Oregon Finds a Poor Market for American Ships Abroad.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—Mr. Irving M. Scott, who is here with his son, was seen at the Kaiserhoff, and expressed himself fully as to his trip to Russia, undertaken in behalf of the Union iron works of San Francisco. Mr. Scott, who is the builder of the battleship Oregon, of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, and of the Charleston, went to Russia, where he staid a month, for the purpose of ascertaining the chances America will have in supplying the region around the mouth of the Amoor River, including Vladivostock, and also Port Arthur, with all sorts of river craft, deep sea going vessels, shipbuilding material, railroad material, etc. He said:

"I found that the Russian manufacturers are alive, and that Russian local industry is remarkably progressive. I found a strong tendency on the part of the Russians to manufacture their own supplies and a vigorous encouragement on the part of the Russian government to aid in this respect. However, Americans will have as good a chance as anybody in supplying Russia."

Parlor Car for Green Lake, Wis.,
via Northwestern line. During August a parlor car will leave daily, except Sundays, 3 p. m., arriving at Green Lake 7:40 p. m.; returning will leave there daily 7:43 a. m. A sleeping car will leave Green Lake Sunday night, reaching Chicago 7:30 Monday morning. Tourists' tickets on sale daily; specially low rates Fridays and Saturdays. Offices 212 Clark street, corner Adams, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

INSPECT CHICAGO OFFICE.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE APPROVES LOCAL MAIL SERVICE.

Finds No Ground for Charges of Extravagance in Administration—Surprise Expressed at Perfection of Delivery System—Will Begin Today an Inquiry Into Abuses of the Second Class Rate Privilege—Object Is to Overcome Annual Deficit.

Congressman Loud's subcommittee of the Postal Reform commission spent its first day's sessions in Chicago in a careful examination of the methods employed in the Chicago Postoffice. After an inspection of the workings of each department, it concluded there was no reason to recommend any change in the system of receiving, handling, destributing, or dispatching of any class of mail matter, with a view to securing either greater economy or greater efficiency.

Today the committee will begin delving for facts that will throw light on the main subject of its investigation—the use or abuse of the second class mail rate privilege.

Superintendent McGrath of the city delivery division, Superintendent Steward of the special delivery division, and Superintendent Wittler of Station F were the three leading employés of the local office called upon to give testimony to the Congressman at their first session. The examinations were conducted by Chairman Loud, Senator Faulkner, and Congressman Moody. Several of the older employés of the mailing division were before the committee, and during the afternoon representatives of the business offices of several daily newspapers were summoned.

Little Evidence of Extravagance.

Chairman Loud said there was little evidence in Chicago showing extravagance in administration. There did not appear to be a surplus of employés nor an overabundance of free deliveries.

Today the publishers of trade papers and miscellaneous periodicals will be called. It is among the latter that the committee expect to find something tangible to work upon.

The committee is seeking to discover wherein Congress can curtail the expenses of the department. While the letter or first-class mail constitutes but one-fourth of the volume carried it contributes nine-tenths of the $85,000,000 of revenue. The second-class matter embraces two-thirds of the weight of matter handled, and contributes but $8,000,000 of revenue. There is annually a deficit of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and the purpose is to make the department self-sustaining.

Congressman Loud, who is an old railroad postal clerk, ever since he entered Congress has been fighting against what he considers the abuse of the second-class privilege. His bill, which resulted in the appointment of the present commission, aimed to exclude from the one-cent-a-pound rate class those books and catalogues that are now admitted under the guise of periodicals, and which form an immense volume of the second-class mail.

Captain McGrath gave the committee a statement of the methods of the Chicago delivery service. He said there was no section of the city where the delivery was more than the business requirements.

Superintendent Steward of the special delivery service showed that his department was being run on the extra eight cents that attached to a special delivery letter.

Superintendent Wittler of Station F, in the northwestern section of the city, which is a part manufacturing and part residence section, brought with him a chart of his carrier scheme.

Pleased with Chicago Methods.

The Congressmen expressed surprise at the systematic methods of the Chicago office, and at the fact that for five years data had been gathered, sifted, and arranged so that even a novice could see at a glance the amount of work being done in any delivery district in the city.

The mailing division work was then taken up again. Superintendent Montgomery, who is considered an authority on all subjects pertaining to the department, gave testimony of a confidential nature as to the use of the mails by leading second-class publishers of Chicago and in other cities.

The examination of representatives of the business offices of newspapers showed that Chicago newspapers are greater patrons of the mail than in Eastern cities and do not resort to special railway service where such might be cheaper than by mail trains.

Before the committee leaves Chicago it may call on railroads and express companies for facts as to the use of their lines by second-class publishers where bulk shipments are made at less than the postage rates.

SIR CHARLES DILKE FAVORS RETENTION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Declares That the United States Should Hold the Islands, and That England and Russia Would Not Be Compromised Thereby.

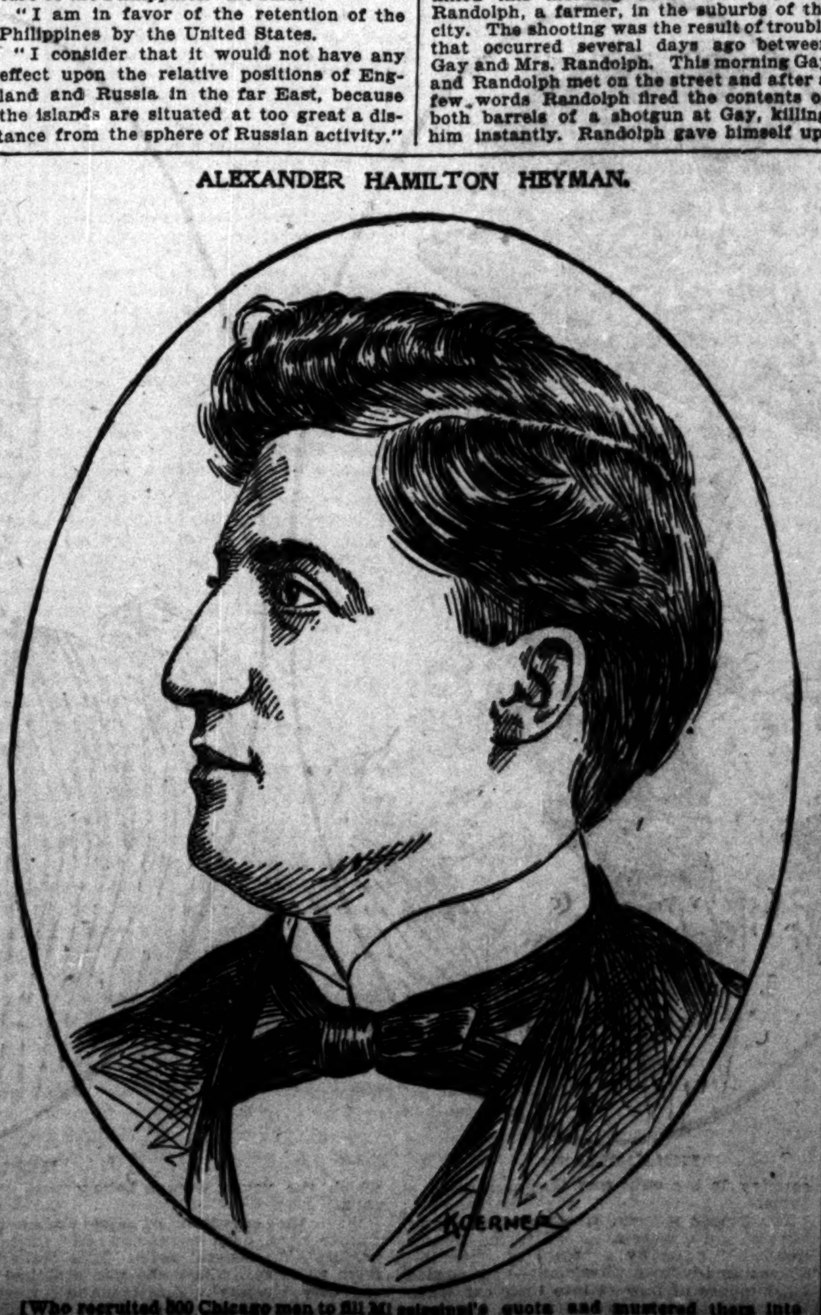
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 9.—I asked Sir Charles Dilke today his opinion with reference to the future of the Philippines. He said:

"I am in favor of the retention of the Philippines by the United States.

"I consider that it would not have any effect upon the relative positions of England and Russia in the far East, because the islands are situated at too great a distance from the sphere of Russian activity."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HEYMAN.



[Who recruited 800 Chicago men to fill Mississippi's quota and mustered them into service, but is now unable to secure appointment as an officer of the regiment, though Chicago men petitioned for him. He says he will even take a chaplaincy.]

COULD TAKE ENTIRE SPACE.

Chicago's Requests for Room at Paris Exposition May Equal Nation's Share.

ALL MUST BE CUT DOWN.

Thirty Local Manufacturers Apply to Commissioner Peck for 80,000 Feet.

HE WILL ASK MORE GROUND.

If the applications of thirty firms furnish a criterion, Chicago would use, were the right given, the space at the Paris International Exposition now allotted to the entire United States. Of the 150,000 square feet, which comprises the national space, Chicago manufacturers have asked for 80,000, one firm alone putting in an application for 50,000 square feet. To complicate the situation still further, the commission has knowledge that the firms which have applied are but a fraction of the number which intend to exhibit.

The space asked will not, however, be the space granted. Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck said yesterday that every application would be pared down rigorously, and that manufacturers of similar lines of goods in all probability would be obliged to consolidate their exhibits. Even then, Chicago in proportion will control a space greater than that given to the manufacturers of any other city, with the possible exception of Greater New York.

The names of the Chicago firms which have taken steps to exhibit their manufactured products are not yet obtainable through the commission, entries being withheld on the ground that business establishments would be warned thereby of the enterprising action of their competitors.

Space for Manufacturers Only.

No secrecy, however, is attached to the nature of the exhibits. Only manufacturers can secure space, and it must be occupied by the products of their factories, mills, or packing houses, hence the Chicago display will contain nothing not made in Chicago. Many big wholesale houses in dry goods and similar lines are barred for that reason.

It is expected that Chicago will live up to its European reputation by an exhibit of meats and packing-house products that will leave no chance for rivalry. Manufacturers of machines of all descriptions, from printing presses to self-binding harvesters, will be among the chief of the Chicago exhibiters. A curiosity of entry is that printing presses, instead of being given space in the Mechanical Industries Building, have been placed under the heading of chemical industries along with exhibits of paper.

Although the aggregate of space asked for up to the present time by New York manufacturers is far less than that desired by Chicago firms the Eastern city has the advantage in the number of the applicants. New York claims over 100 entries from the list of its manufacturers.

Will Make a Personal Appeal.

The United States, and consequently Chicago, has a slight chance still for more space, as Commissioner Peck intends soon to make a personal appeal to that end. If Mr. Peck has been cherishing high hopes for success they were shattered yesterday by the receipt of a letter from General Horace Porter, Ambassador of the United States to France.

General Porter wrote that the allotments had been made positively, and that he did not think much more room could be secured by any sort of a campaign. Mr. Peck was much disappointed, but believes that he will gain some advantages when he is on the field.

"I could use a million square feet," he said yesterday, "and America has only 150,000 square feet. The apportionment will be inadequate, but the most will have to be made of what we have. I am sorry that I cannot give Chicago manufacturers what they ask, but they will have to share the fate of other applicants and take the space I can give them. Like trades will have to be exhibited together."

Mr. Peck will leave for Paris the first week in September and will be absent about five weeks.

MURDER AT HOT SPRINGS.

Young River Fireman Shot to Death on the Street by a Farmer.

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Herbert Gay, a young fireman on an Ouachita River boat, was shot and instantly killed this morning at 8 o'clock by Hill Randolph, a farmer, in the suburbs of the city. The shooting was the result of trouble that occurred several days ago between Gay and Mrs. Randolph. This morning Gay and Randolph met on the street and after a few words Randolph fired the contents of both barrels of a shotgun at Gay, killing him instantly. Randolph gave himself up.

THE TRIBUNE'S
READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 La Salle. Tel. M. 2027.
G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.
C. G. SCHOBER, 802 Owings B'dg., 215 Dearborn.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS.
Approved by All Fire Underwriters.
F. C. WILSON & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

ART LEADED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG CO., 55 Illinois-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1234 Rokery, M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

AWNINGS AND TENTS.
Bentley & Gerwig, 60 W. Washington. M. 1586.

BANKRUPTCY LAWYER.
A. J. FORD, Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 Kinzie-st.

BUG AND RAT EXTERMINATORS.
LEE, 140 MONROE. Powders sold; circular free.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

CANDIES.
GUNTHER, C. F. Fine Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for catalogue. 212 State-st.

CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND PAVING.
STAMSEN & BLOME, UNITY BLDG. Tel. Ex. 12.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn, M. 3049, Oak. 539.
SCHWARTZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores; 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 506 W. Mad.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERS & PRINTERS. GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 & 88 Dearborn-st.

CUT FLOWERS AND FLORISTS.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., s. w. corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. Telephone Main 2358.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

DRESSMAK'G & CUTTING (Instruction)
Jackson's Chicago Tailoring Institute, 209 State-st.

ENGRAVED STATIONERY, CARDS, &C.
STATIONERS' ENGRAVING CO., 173 Fifth-av.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS [on orders], 159 Water-st.

FURNACES AND STEAM HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES, THE BEST in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock second-hand furnaces, very low; steel and gas ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1818 Wabash-av.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
Newhall, Moran & Shapland, 61 E. Washington.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
S. D. KIMBARK, Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

KODAK DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.
WARD & CO., 208 Wabash-av.

LOAN OFFICES.
HEYMAN, 106 Clark. Diamond and Jewelry Loans.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST.; private entran.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE CURE.
Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
LOTZ, R. W., 168 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

PARQUET FLOORS.
ACME FLOOR CO., 4834 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
MOORE, E. B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 215 Dearborn-st., Suite 508. Chicago's expert physicians and specialists delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.
DR. STEWARD, 218 S. Clark. Ladies' spcl., 20 yrs.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FINISHING.
Chicago Photo Finishing Co., 608 Champlain Bldg.
KNOCKENMUS & CO., 155 State. Developing.
H. J. Pratt, 84 La Salle. Developing and finishing.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
GOOD, MARTIN G., 69 State-st.

PICTURE FRAMES.
W. W. ABBOTT, 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.

PICTURE FRAMES AND REGILDING.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash, whsl. & ret'l.

PLUMBING GOODS.
THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison, 3 doors west 5th-av. Wholesale prices to public.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

PURCHASING AGENTS.
SHERMAN & CLARKE, 706, 92 STATE-ST.

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, & STENCILS.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.

SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE CO., 175 Monroe-st.

SEEDS.
E. H. HUNT, 68 Lake-st. Flower seeds.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE SINGER MANFG. CO., 110-112 Wabash-av.

SHAVING MATERIAL.
STRUTZ & CLOTTU Co., 83 5th-av. Razors ground.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, MFG.
HASKELL BROS., 52 Madison-st., at retail.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.
"Good typewriters on easy payments." Leading standard makes. W. B. Morrison & Co., 21 Quincy.

UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ETC.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., Dpt. M., 140 Monroe-st.

WIGS AND HAIR GOODS.
EDW. E. ROEHL, 69 Wabash-av., Toupees, etc.

WOOD MANTELS AND TILES.
The Peerless Mantel Works, 43 Congress. Har. 231.

HOOLEY, THE BANKRUPT AMERICAN PROMOTER, IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Nervous System Wrecked by the Anxiety Attending His London Operations—Prominent Persons Must Answer Contempt Charges.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 9.—Ernest Terale Hooley, the bankrupt speculator and promoter, is seriously ill. He is unable to attend to any business. His nervous system, strained by the anxiety attendant upon his company promoting career in London, has been shattered by his recent worry. He will require absolute rest and a complete change.

London, Aug. 9.—Counsel for the official receiver for the estate of Ernest T. Hooley, the company promoter, applied to Justice Wright, in the Bankruptcy Court, today for an order calling for the examination of Mr. Hooley, Earl De La Warr, and Messrs. Broadley, Rucker, and Bradshaw by the Justice.

All the persons mentioned are concerned in the alleged efforts to bribe Mr. Hooley to change his testimony in the matter of the large sums of money which he is said to have paid titled people during the course of his company promoting.

Justice Wright said a serious contempt of court was charged, and it must be promptly dealt with, but he could not see how he could compel the gentlemen to recriminate themselves. The Justice, however, ordered that affidavits in the case be presented to him tomorrow.

FEARS AMERICA MAY INTEND TO DISLODGE GERMANY IN SAMOA.

National Zeitung Hints That Any Encroachments in the South Seas Will Be Resented by the Kaiser's Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The National Zeitung, which is known to stand close to the Foreign Office, contains this morning a note of warning to America on Samoa affairs.

It says that if the news is confirmed that the United States intends to make the harbor of Pago-Pago a first-class naval station it will mean the dislocation of power in the South seas which can only be disadvantageous to Germany, as it means the preponderance of America in Samoa.

The National Zeitung believes the Foreign Office is alive to the gravity of the situation.

What He Wears.

The average person wears nearly fourteen pounds of clothing.

WHEN you buy and use Royal Baking Powder you have the positive assurance that your food raised by it is not polluted by alum, lime, or any of the adulterants common to other powders. At the same time the use of Royal will give you the finest food at the lowest cost.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 321

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Some soaps do but little harm. Some do much harm. There is one soap that does no harm. It won't shrink wool—won't harm fine laces—won't injure the skin. Make any test you will. There is absolutely no harmfulness in

MY MAMA USED
I WISH MINE HAD
Trade Mark

WOOL SOAP
IT SWIMS.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS'
The Original & Genuine
Worcestershire
SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

IT IS NOT
What you pay for the advertisement, but what the advertisement pays you. It pays to advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., August 10, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., AUGUST 31, 1898, for furnishing Blankets, Dyed Cotton Duck, Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper and Brass Rivets and Burs, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire, Tacks, Leather, Thread, Rope, Duck, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Paper, Cleaning and Polishing Materials, Files, Lumber, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Information furnished on application. Captain S. E. BLUNT, Comdg.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE
is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest, and most permanent. [illegible]

LEAVES A LARGE ESTATE.

MRS. BARBARA ARMOUR'S PROPERTY VALUED AT $1,710,000.

Inventory Is Filed in the Probate Court—Realty, Including Lake Shore Drive Residence, Is Scheduled at $280,000—Personal Holdings Are $1,430,000, of Which $51,000 Is in Money—Largest Part Is in the Stocks and Bonds of Many Corporations.

George A. Armour, executor of the estate of Mrs. Barbara Armour, who died at Charleston, S. C., in February, yesterday afternoon filed an inventory of the property in the Probate Court. The estate is valued at $1,710,000, the real estate, including the residence at 117 Lake Shore drive, being valued at $280,000, and the personal property at $1,430,000. Under the latter head is included $51,000 in money on deposit with the Merchants' Loan and Trust company.

Prominent among the assets are five notes, all secured by first mortgages on Chicago real estate. One for $100,000, due on Dec. 24, 1901, is signed by the Chicago Theological Seminary. The others are: A. H. Revell, $25,000, due on July 12, 1899; Gustave Fleetwood, two, $8,000 and $2,000 respectively, due in 1901; and the Quadrangle club, $16,000, due on Oct. 28, 1900.

By far the largest part of the assets shown is in stocks and bonds of various corporations, listed as follows:

Two hundred shares of the Chicago Edison company, valued at $28,200.

Seven hundred and eighty shares of the Chicago City railway company, valued at $188,760.

Fifty-seven shares in the Chicago West Division railway company, valued at $34,000.

Sixty-six shares of the North Chicago Street railroad company, valued at $14,652.

Four hundred shares of the West Chicago Street railway company, valued at $40,000.

One hundred shares of the Homestead Loan and Trust company, valued at $10,000.

Eight hundred and sixty-two shares of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company, valued at $86,200.

Five hundred and seventy shares of the Chicago and Alton railway company, valued at $91,000.

Two hundred shares of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company's common stock, valued at $19,100, and 830 shares of preferred stock, valued at $120,850.

Five hundred and six shares of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company's common stock, valued at $62,875, and 300 shares of the preferred stock, valued at $49,950.

Two hundred and twenty-five shares in the National Bank of America, valued at $22,500.

The total valuation of the stocks is $953,037. The bonds included in the list amount to $432,050, itemized as follows:

Thirty-three 6 per cent $1,000 bonds of the Chicago Edison company, listed at $33,660, and thirty-five 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of the same company, listed at $37,100.

Fifty-two 4½ per cent $1,000 bonds of the Chicago City railway company, listed at $53,040.

Fifteen $1,000 bonds of Cook County, listed at $15,000.

Five 6 per cent $1,000 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, listed at $5,850, and thirty 5 per cent $1,000 bonds of the same company, listed at $35,100.

Four 6 per cent $1,000 bonds of the Burlington and Missouri Valley railroad company, listed at $4,320.

Eighteen 5 per cent $1,000 bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway company, listed at $19,800.

Twenty 5 per cent $1,000 bonds of the West Chicago Street railway company, listed at $21,000.

Fifty 4½ per cent $1,000 bonds of the Chicago West Division railway company, listed at $52,000.

Thirty 6 per cent $1,000 bonds of the North Chicago City railroad company, valued at $30,900.

Twenty 6 per cent certificates of indebtedness issued by the North Chicago Street railroad company, listed at $20,400.

Twenty 6 per cent $1,000 shares of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railway company, listed at $23,800.

Thirty-four 6 per cent $1,000 bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway company, listed at $46,580.

Fourteen 4 per cent $1,000 bonds of the Cincinnati, Indiana, St. Louis and Chicago railroad company, listed at $14,000.

Twenty 6 per cent $1,000 bonds of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railroad company, listed at $27,200.

Fifteen 6 per cent $1,000 bonds of the Milwaukee, St. Louis and Western railway company, listed at $19,000.

In addition to the stocks and bonds enumerated the estate includes twenty-six bonds of the Pacific railway company and 781 shares of stock of the same company, which are labeled as worthless in the inventory.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Miss Emma MacMillan and the Rev. J. A. Alexander to Be Married This Evening.

Miss Emma MacMillan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. MacMillan, will be married to the Rev. James A. Alexander of Washington, Pa., this evening at the First United Presbyterian Church.

The Chicago Golf club has announced a special musical evening for tomorrow night.

Mrs. Vernon Booth is visiting Mrs. P. D. Armour Jr. at Oconomowoc.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour are taking a lake trip.

Mrs. Samuel B. Raymond, Miss Helen Raymond, and Miss Anna Barker are at Rye Beach, N. H. Later they will go to Magnolia, Mass.

Miss Van Arsdale, 198 Winchester avenue, has left for an extended trip to Toledo, Detroit, and the East.

Mrs. J. P. Ross and Miss Ross are in Paris.

Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Watkins returned on Monday from a three months' trip abroad.

Professor Hugh M. Scott and family are occupying their cottage, "Blink Bonnie," at Michillinda, Mich.

Why roughen your hands and rot your clothes with poor soaps? "Ivory" costs no more, because it is absolutely pure.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Family Affair.

"IF she were only of good family."

Peter Dunlap said this for the hundredth time, glancing at his typewriter, said typewriter being 19 years old and pretty.

"What is good family, Mr. Dunlap?" asked the typewriter one day.

"Why, why, my dear, what do you mean?" stammered Mr. Dunlap; "were you reading my thoughts?"

"O, no," said the typewriter, Miss Sweet, smiling demurely. "I was only thinking a little for myself. Is your family a good family, Mr. Dunlap?"

"The finest in this country," said Peter Dunlap, puffing out his cheeks and swelling out his chest, "and we have been bankers in the City of St. Louis for sixty years, one Dunlap following the other."

"And—and—were your wives also bankers?" murmured Miss Sweet as sweetly as her name?"

Peter Dunlap looked at her sharply and coughed.

"My mother," said he, "was a banker's daughter; her mother was the daughter of Lady Cadogan of England; her cousins were related to an Earl, and the Earl's children intermarried again into our family. We are, I might say, Miss Sweet, of noble descent."

"Yes, yes, I thought so," lisped Miss Sweet very sweetly.

It was no secret in the office, nor to Peter Dunlap, nor to Miss Sweet herself, that there was something more than the clicking of the keys between the proprietor and his pretty typewriter. Touching the ivory buttons, Miss Sweet had touched the heart of her employer at the same time, and for the last six months matters had been coming daily to a crisis between them. Miss Sweet thought she loved the proprietor; indeed, she was pretty sure that she did, and as for Peter Dunlap, he was very certain that his heart was only in one spot, and that spot was under the neat shirtwaist worn by Miss Sweet.

Most young women under the circumstances would have felt very much miffed at the thought of being loved and rejected for reasons which they could not help, but Miss Sweet was not like other girls. She viewed the fact of her poverty with equanimity, and was undisturbed by the knowledge that it was only her poor social position that kept the banker from proposing to her. Not that she was unaware of the state of affairs; in fact, they had talked it over.

"You see, my dear—" for Peter Dunlap called Miss Sweet "my dear"—"it is this way: My sisters are very proud. Elsa is the wife of an Admiral, Clara married a millionaire, my only brother is a yachtsman and cup-holder, and I must uphold the family name. Now, my dear—for the twentieth time—I repeat to you that I love you very dearly, and if I could I would ask you to be my wife, but—but—you see just how it is."

"To be sure," said Miss Sweet, with a ready show of that sympathy for which the banker loved her among other qualities, "I understand all about it. Mr. Dunlap, the rich banker of Chicago, of the proudest family in the West, cannot create a social sensation and shock family traditions by marrying a poor typewriter, who was so penniless when she came to him that she had to live in a working girls' home."

"Yes, yes, exactly; that's the way it is, though you put it rather harshly."

"Otherwise you love me?"

"Better than my life."

"I see. So my life is to be spoiled, and what is left of yours?" Here Miss Sweet laughed so merrily that Peter Dunlap looked confused, and shortly after he put up his ledgers for the afternoon and went out.

It was nearly three days before the subject was alluded to again, for it was an old matter with Peter Dunlap and his typewriter, and one which, though they discussed it often, did not come up every day. This was more Miss Sweet's fault than Mr. Dunlap's, for the banker would have talked it over with the young lady, and would gladly have come to some arrangement by which he could marry her without shocking his family. "You see, they would take it so dreadfully hard," he said to himself many times, "if I should marry beneath them."

"What is good family, Mr. Dunlap?" repeated Miss Sweet twice in one day. "I think I have asked you that once before."

"Why, one that is—er why, a good family is—a good family, don't you know?"

"Yes, exactly," said Miss Sweet, "but I was wondering if we agreed on the subject. Now, my family is, well, I should certainly have called it good, though they all died and left me poor."

Peter Dunlap turned his head from the window where he was standing and looked at his typewriter.

"I've often asked you to tell me," said he.

"I'll tell you more about it tomorrow," said she; "now I am going home."

A minute later he saw her whizzing under his office window on her bicycle.

"Strange she would never tell me anything about her folks," he mused.

The next afternoon when the other clerks had gone he asked her again.

"O, I don't know," said she, "I was thinking about a relative of mine who was a banker's daughter, and another one who was a daughter of Lady Cadogan of England, and several others who were related to Lords and Dukes and Earls and plenty of rich people in this country."

"What do you mean?" demanded Peter Dunlap, turning around in his chair and facing her.

"I suppose you never heard of a branch of your family named Sweet, did you?" asked Miss Sweet prettily.

"Sweet! It seems to me that I have! There was a second cousin of my mother who went away and married a school teacher, a college qrofessor, or something like that. He died and left her and there was a little girl, I believe."

"Yes," said Miss Sweet, "there was a little girl."

"It isn't possible—it isn't——"

"Yes, it is."

"Why haven't you told me before?"

"O, I enjoyed hearing you talk about family, and I have been having a little fun of my own."

. . . .

A few weeks later Mr. Dunlap's sister, the Admiral's wife, received a letter from a very distant little cousin in the far West. She had been left an orphan with small means, and wished to come to St. Louis on a visit.

The Admiral's wife said to her brother, "Of course I shall invite her to come for a long stay. She must make her home with us, the poor little thing, for she says she is only 19, and next winter, if she is pretty and presentable, I shall bring her out. I should really enjoy having a nice young relative."

"So should I," said Mr. Dunlap beamingly.

. . . .

"It was quite a society romance. They tell it yet in St. Louis, how the wealthy middle-aged Peter Dunlap fell in love at first sight with his fourth cousin on his mother's side, and how she, though less than half his age, returned his affection.

The wedding was a pretty one and Mrs. Dunlap, née Sweet, was quite an imposing personage in her long veil, her diamond tiara, and her magnificent silk dress, the first of which was loaned her by the wife of the Admiral, who said that all of the brides of the house of Dunlap had worn that veil.—Frank T. Somers in Spokane Chronicle.

Hammond School Bonds Valid.

The $15,000 worth of improvement bonds sold several months ago to the banking-house of Spitzer & Co. of Toledo by the Board of Education of Hammond, Ind., were declared to be valid by Judge Tuthill in the Lake County Superior Court at Hammond yesterday afternoon, and the work of erecting a new school building will be begun at once.

Free Concert in Garfield Park.

A free concert will be given today at Garfield Park by J. Meinken's Military Band. The selections will be of a patriotic nature.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

The King of Roumania, accompanied by his nephew and heir, Prince Ferdinand, has just paid his frequently announced an invariably deferred visit to St. Petersburg. Just twenty-nine years have elapsed since King Charles was last in the Russian capital. At that time he had been but a short time on the throne of Roumania, not as King, but merely as hospodar, or vassal Prince, bound by ties of allegiance to his suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey, to whose empire Roumania, as well as Servia, nominally belonged.

Charles of Hohenzollern was an unimportant personage in those days. His acceptance of the Roumanian throne was regarded by the European court as something in the light of an opera comique adventure, which was heightened by the circumstance that in order to reach his dominions he was compelled to traverse Austria and Hungary disguised in the livery of a footman.

Today he occupies a different position, and he has returned to St. Petersburg under altered circumstances. He is the full-fledged and independent King of a rich and powerful country, and the commander of a splendidly equipped army of such size and importance that he was able to turn the tide in favor of Russia at the moment in the war of 1877 when repeated defeats before Plevna were about to compel it to give way to the Turks. The dispatch which the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the late Grand Duke Nicholas, addressed on that occasion to King Charles, entreating him to come to his assistance to save the Russian army from disaster, and describing its desperate straits, is a matter of history.

◆

Roumania never received any thanks for these services, but lost one of its fairest provinces, which it was forced by the treaty of Berlin to cede to Russia, receiving in exchange territory which was absolutely valueless, consisting of nothing but sand, swamp, and waste. From that moment—it is just twenty years ago—there has been a considerable amount of bad feeling between Roumania and Russia, which was intensified when in organizing the magnificent defensive works, which render Roumania one of the most powerfully fortified kingdoms in Europe, the guns were all turned, so to speak, in the direction of Russia, as if the latter was the only power which Roumania had to fear.

The Muscovite government responded by inauaurating a pan-Slavist propaganda in Roumania, inciting the people on religious grounds to rise against the Papist King, and to establish in his stead a sovereign who belonged to the same faith as themselves—namely: to the so-called Orthodox Church.

Inasmuch as King Charles obtained conclusive evidence that the prime mover of this propaganda and conspiracy against his throne was no other than the late M. Hitrovo, the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Bucharest, and who as a graceful poet had wormed his way into the confidence of the Queen, he naturally turned more and more in the direction of the triple alliance, to which Roumania may now be said to belong.

◆

The relations between the courts of Buhcarest and St. Petersburg have improved since the crown Prince of Roumania married Princess Marie of Coburg, who is a niece of the late Czar, and a granddaughter of Emperor Alexander II. But still at the same time Russia cannot forget that Roumania, as associated with the triple alliance, constitutes a menace to her southwestern frontier and an almost insurmountable obstacle to her designs upon the Balkan States and upon Constantinople.

King Charles is understood to have visited St. Petersburg in deference to the advice of his warm friend, Emperor Francis Joseph, with a view to diminishing the friction between the two countries, and perhaps it is with the object of reminding his hosts how much they were indebted to him for assistance that he selected to accompany him a suite of officers composed almost exclusively of men who had distinguished themselves in fighting by the side and in behalf of the Russians in the Turkish war of 1877.

◆

The Regent of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who shares with the Czar the distinction of being the only absolute ruler and autocrat in Europe, since even Turkey is endowed with a constitution and a parliamentary form of government—on paper—has just issued a decree forbidding under severe penalties pigeon shooting as a cruel form of sport, and at the same time prohibiting the interment in consecrated ground, or with religious rites, of any one who has met with his death in a duel.

Inasmuch as the Regent is an intimate personal friend of the Kaiser, who has until now been regarded as a strong partisan of the system of dueling, this decree on the part of the Regent has attracted a good deal of attention.

◆

There is no truth whatsoever in the story published to the effect that Baron von Zuylen has been purchasing in behalf of the Dutch government the bric-à-brac and art treasures alleged to have been presented by the late King of Holland to the Parisian demi-mondaine, Emilie Ambré, for the sake of restoring them to the young Queen on the occasion of her coming of age next month.

In the first place Baron von Zuylen has nothing to do either with the Dutch government or the Dutch court. True he is of Dutch birth. But he became a Frenchman on marrying one of the French Rothschilds, and he now makes his home in Paris.

If he has purchased any bric-à-brac at the sale of the Emilie Ambré it is for the sake of adding to his own collection, which is extensive.

It is the Chevalier de Stuers, the ex-husband of that lady of the Astor family who is now the wife of Elliott Zbrowski of New York, who is the Dutch Minister at Paris, and not Baron van Zuylen, and it may safely be taken for granted that neither M. de Stuers nor any other members of the Netherlands court and government would render themselves guilty of so gross a breach of delicacy as to present as a coming-of-age gift to their young girl Queen bric-à-brac which had belonged to her father's belle ami, and which since his death had figured in the apartments and boudoir of one of the most infamous women of the half-world at Paris.

True, the old King gave the woman some art objects which were not his personal property but those of the crown. These, however, were recovered a long time ago, within a few months, indeed, after the death of the King, and that, too, without any fuss or scandal.

The announcement made by the auctioneers at the sale of Emilie Ambré's goods and chattels the other day that the bric-à-brac had been presented to her by the Dutch King and formed part of the treasures of the Dutch crown was merely a device to induce people to bid highly.

◆

The Prince, who is now for sale on the American matrimonial market, and who, having fixed the price of his hand and title at a cold million of dollars, is occupying the attention of the American press, is, strictly speaking, a Prussian nobleman, although he makes his home in Belgium and is popularly regarded as a citizen of that country. His title is not Prince de Lenoir, as stated, but Edgar de Lannoy, Prince of Rheina-Wolbeck, and he is an hereditary member of the Prussian House of Lords.

He is 62 years of age, and while his mother is a member of the family to which the present Belgian Envoy at Washington belongs, he is likewise related to that Prince of Looz Corswarem whose swindles a few years ago led to his being brought to Brussels between two gendarmes with handcuffs on his wrists.

In view of the fact that the rank of and status of the Prince of Rheina-Wolbeck is by no means great, the price which he sets on his hand—namely: a million dollars—is a trifle high.

ACCUSES HIS WIFE OF CRUELTY

James Griffin in a Bill for Divorce Says Madeline Beats Him with a Frying Pan.

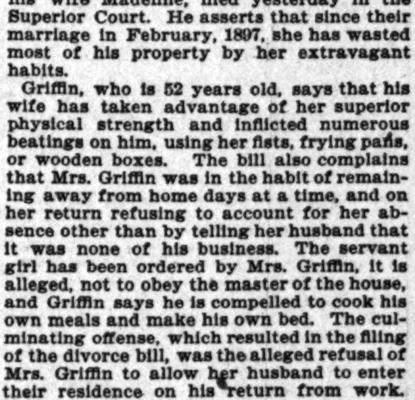
Numerous charges of cruelty and other offenses are made by James Griffin, 4153 Grand boulevard, in a bill for a divorce from his wife Madeline, filed yesterday in the Superior Court. He asserts that since their marriage in February, 1897, she has wasted most of his property by her extravagant habits.

Griffin, who is 52 years old, says that his wife has taken advantage of her superior physical strength and inflicted numerous beatings on him, using her fists, frying pans, or wooden boxes. The bill also complains that Mrs. Griffin was in the habit of remaining away from home days at a time, and on her return refusing to account for her absence other than by telling her husband that it was none of his business. The servant girl has been ordered by Mrs. Griffin, it is alleged, not to obey the master of the house, and Griffin says he is compelled to cook his own meals and make his own bed. The culminating offense, which resulted in the filing of the divorce bill, was the alleged refusal of Mrs. Griffin to allow her husband to enter their residence on his return from work. He also accuses her of cigaret smoking and intemperance.

Mrs. Griffin has been divorced from two husbands and is Mr. Griffin's second wife. He is connected with the Star and Crescent milling company.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a hat of white plaited straw by Lody, trimmed with full blown white roses with foliage and a cache-peigne of tulle bouillonné.



PRETTY SUMMER HAT.

I. N. Vaughan's Heavy Life Insurance.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Isaac Newton Vaughan, who dropped dead in his tobacco factory yesterday, had $293,000 life insurance in the following companies: Mutual Life, $100,000; Equitable, $100,000; Fidelity Mutual, $50,000; New York Life, $20,000; Northwestern of Milwaukee, $10,000; Massachusetts Mutual, $10,000; Royal Arcanum, $3,000.

CHICAGO ATHENAEUM,
18 TO 26 E. VAN BUREN ST.

A Day and Night School of high standard. Business, Shorthand and Typewriting Courses. Individual instruction. Students assisted to positions that pay from $35 to $50 per month at the start.

A special department for Grammar-School, Preparatory and Language Courses and for adults whose education has been neglected. Superior advantages in all departments. 27th year. Fall term begins Sept. 6. Call or write for Prospectus.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Lyman J. Gage, Franklin H. Head, Joseph Sears, Edward B. Butler, Alexander H. Revell, William R. Page, William L. Brown, Josiah L. Lombard, John A. Roche, H. H. Kohlsaat, Harry G. Selfridge, William E. Mortimer, Samuel Fallows, William Penn Nixon.

Charles R. Barrett, Superintendent.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE MEET.

Annual Convention Assembles at Springfield and Elects Officers.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Illinois Grand Lodge, Order Sons of St. George, was held in the Senate Chamber today, when officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Grand President, George Chester, Chicago; Grand Vice President, George Hampton, Chicago; Grand Secretary, C. C. Meuriss, Chicago; Grand Treasurer, John Thomas, Chicago; Grand Messenger, James Fryer, Chicago. The officers were installed by Past Grand President Walter Willis of Chicago. He was assisted by Past Grand President Harry Stanton of Chicago.

Jackson Park Sanitarium Benefit.

A promenade concert and melon fête will be given at the Hotel Del Prado tonight for the benefit of the Jackson Park Sanitarium.

Established 1780.
Baker's Chocolate,
celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.
MADE ONLY BY
WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
Dorchester, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. John's Military School.
Col. Wm. Verbeck, Manlius, N. Y.

Harcourt Place Seminary, Gambier, O.
A school of the highest class for girls. For catalogue and information address MRS. ADA I. AYER HILLS, Principal.

CARROLL COLLEGE
located at the leading western health resort Waukesha, Wis., two hours' ride from Chicago. Prepares for any college or professional school. Attractive course in oratory. Homelike, healthful, Christian, but non-sectarian. Co-educational. Social, educational and religious facilities unsurpassed. For all particulars address, W. L. RANKIN, Pres't.

SHERWOOD PIANO SCHOOL, Steinway Hall, Chicago.
WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD, Director.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 19.
Highest standard of musical art. Thorough instruction in piano, voice, and harmony. Special care taken with beginners. Free recitals by Mr. Sherwood and others. Numerous concerts and recitals by pupils. Send for prospectus.
WALTON PERKINS, Secretary.

TRINITY HALL,
Washington, Pa. A school for boys, with high aims, high standards, high requirements. Equips boys for college or business. Number of pupils limited; large corps of able instructors; personal attention given to each boy's mental, physical and moral development. Healthful location (1,200 feet above sea level); refined, elevating surroundings. Terms $500. Write for catalogues and particulars. WM. W. SMITH, A. M., Rector.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
479 and 481 Dearborn-av., Chicago, Ill.
For Young Ladies and Children.
23d Year Begins Sept. 19th.
Rebecca S. Rice, A.M., and Mary E. Beedy, A.M., Principals.

LEARN Photography. Good positions secured for graduates. The art science of Photography taught according to the most approved methods, in the shortest possible time and at smallest expense. For full particulars and finely illustrated catalogue free, address Ills. College of Photography, Effingham, Ills.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL.
18 miles from Boston. Strictly select family school, $500 per year. Military. Only requisite for admission, good character. Special care appertaining to young boys. Fits for college, technology, business. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, Prin., Billerica, Mass.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.
21st year. Prepares for leading Universities. Graduates are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and University of Michigan. New gymnasium, 50x150 feet. Address
COLONEL ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.
Founded 1803. For the higher education of young women. Classical and Scientific course of study, also Preparatory and Optional. Year begins Sept. 14, 1898. Apply to MISS IDA C. ALLEN, Prin. Bradford, Mass.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY
Auditorium Building. America's leading school of music, elocution, dramatic art and languages. Unrivaled faculty. Unsurpassed free advantages. Fall term opens Sept. 5, 1898. Catalogue mailed free. Address BERNHARD ULRICH, Manager.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL,
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
A Preparatory School for Boys. Eleventh year opens Sept. 29th.
W. L. CUSHING, M. A., Head Master.

THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY.
65th year. Prepares for Colleges and Government Schools. Thorough business course. Open all year. Fall term September 15th. Address COL. L. H. ORLEMAN, Principal, Peekskill, N. Y.

THE MAPLEWOOD, DARTFORD, WIS.
Green Lake, spring water, farm, dairy, and gardens. Only golf grounds on the lake. All kinds of amusements. VICTOR KUTCHIN, M. D.

STEVAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
4313 Drexel-blvd., Chicago.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.

Todd Seminary for Boys.
An ideal school, near Chicago, designed especially to meet the needs of boys of the public school age. NOBLE HILL, Woodstock, Ill.

Miss Hutchison's Preparatory School.
CO-EDUCATIONAL.
214 E. 53d-st. Send for booklet.

Racine College Grammar School.
Prospectus free. The Rev. Dr. Piper, Racine, Wis.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE Dame, Ind. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE,
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.
Acknowledged the foremost school of musical learning.
NOW IN ITS NEW BUILDING—202 MICHIGAN BOUL.
Entire bldg. occupied exclusively by this institution.
MUSIC —ELOCUTION— SCHOOL OF ACTING
—LANGUAGES—
CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ACTING—HART CONWAY, DIRECTOR—HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE COLLEGE.
33rd SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 12.
CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

Wentworth Military Academy
Oldest, largest and best equipped in Central West. Government Arms and Officer. New buildings being erected. Students excluded last session for want of room. Free catalogue.
MAJOR SANDFORD SELLERS, M. A., Supt., Lexington, Mo.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY 243 Wabash Ave. Kimball Hall, Chicago. The Most Complete Music School in the West. All branches of Instrumental and Vocal Music, Harmony, Composition, Dramatic Art, Elocution, Delsarte, Modern Languages. Normal Dept. for the training of teachers. New Term begins Monday, Feb. 7. Catalogue mailed free on application.
JOHN J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY,
DELAFIELD, WIS.
For catalogues and all information address SIDNEY T. SMYTHE, Ph. D., President, Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY
2834 Wabash-av.,
Will open for the reception of boarders and day scholars on TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
ST. AGATHA'S ACADEMY,
49th-st. and Evans-av.,
Will open on the same day. For particulars address The Mother Superior. Send for catalogue.

St. Viateur's College,
KANKAKEE, ILL.
(56 MILES FROM CHICAGO.)
Full Commercial, Classical, and Scientific courses. Military training, free. Minim Department under care of Sisters. Terms, $200 a year. Private room, $50. Catalogue sent free on application to REV. M. J. MARSILE, C. S. V.

MORGAN PARK ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
College preparation for both sexes. Introductory year for young pupils. Faculty all college graduates. New Hall [opened 1897] and Haskell Hall [ready 1898] for young men. Morgan Hall [remodeled 1898] for young women. New athletic field. Expenses, $250 to $400 per year. Pure air and water. The Dean may be consulted daily except Saturday from 3 to 5 p. m., in the city office of the University, Room 310 Western Union Building, Clark and Jackson-sts. At all other times at the Academy, Morgan Park, Ill.

Sacred Heart College,
WATERTOWN, WIS.
(Branch of Notre Dame University, Ind.)
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL, PREPARATORY COURSES.
$200.00 PER YEAR.
CATALOGUE FREE.
REV. J. O'KEEFE, C. S. C., Pres.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE
Chester, Pa.
37th Year begins Sept. 14.
"A Military School of the highest order."—U. S. WAR DEPT.
Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Arts. Thorough Preparatory Courses. Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry. Catalogues of Col. C. E. HYATT, President.

WATERMAN HALL,
SYCAMORE, - - - - - ILLINOIS.
A Home School for Girls. Preparatory, Academic, Special and College Preparatory Courses. Modern buildings and methods. Address REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector.

MONTICELLO Opens the 61st year Sept. 29. Full and Superior Faculty. Departments for English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Science, Music, Art. Address MISS H. N. HASKELL, Prin., Godfrey, Ill.

ACADEMY For YOUNG WOMEN 69th Year
High grade English and Classical School. Literary, Music, Art courses. Certificate admits to Eastern colleges for Women. Correspondence solicited. For catalog address, E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Pres., Jacksonville, Ill.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, KENOSHA, WIS. A Home School for 13 Boys. Prepares for College or Business. Special and personal tutoring for college examinations. Good home for young boys. Send for catalogue.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, UPPER ALTON, ILL.
Albert M. Jackson, A.M., Supt. 20th year opens Sept. 14. Prepares for college, Government academies, or business. Apply early. Every place filled last year.

INGLESIDE—A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
Opens Tuesday, October 4th, 1898.
MRS. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School For Girls. Reopens September 28, 1898. 36th year. Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. Miss E. D. HUNTLEY, Associate Principal. 122 and 124 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.

The KENWOOD INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. An affiliated academy of the University of Chicago. Thirteenth year begins Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1898. Miss ANNICE BRADFORD BUTTS, Principal, 40 E. 47th-st., Chicago, Ill.

Keble School for Girls, Syracuse, N. Y. Under the supervision of Bishop Huntington. Twenty-eighth school year begins Thursday, Sept. 15, 1898. Apply to MISS MARY J. JACKSON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WESTERN.

SPEND YOUR VACATION ON
FOX LAKE, ILL.
Only 50 miles from Chicago on C. & N. W. R. R. or Wis. Cent. Ry. A charming spot beautifully located. For particulars write
LAKE VILLA HOTEL,
LAKE VILLA, ILL.

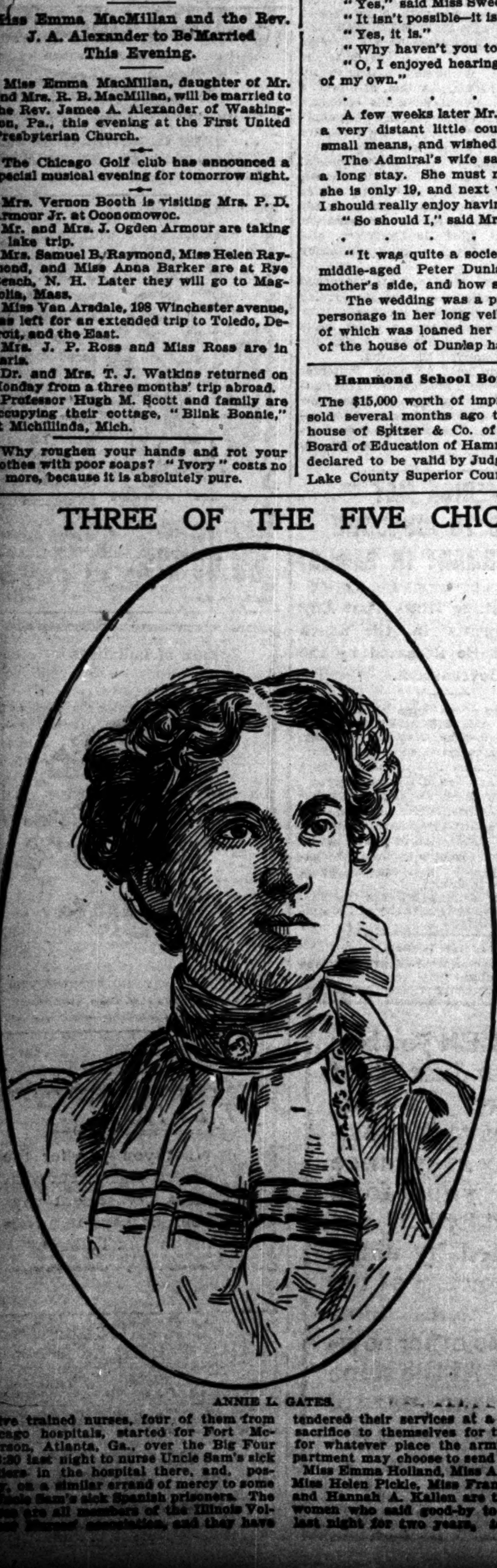
THE FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE,
WAUKESHA, WIS.
For illustrated booklet and rates address J. C. WALKER, Manager.

LAKE LAWN HOTEL
AND COTTAGES, DELAVAN LAKE, WIS.
Chicago's favorite resort; fishing, sailing, bathing; steam yacht; splendid railroad connection on C., M. & St. P. R. R. Address E. F. & C. W. [illegible]

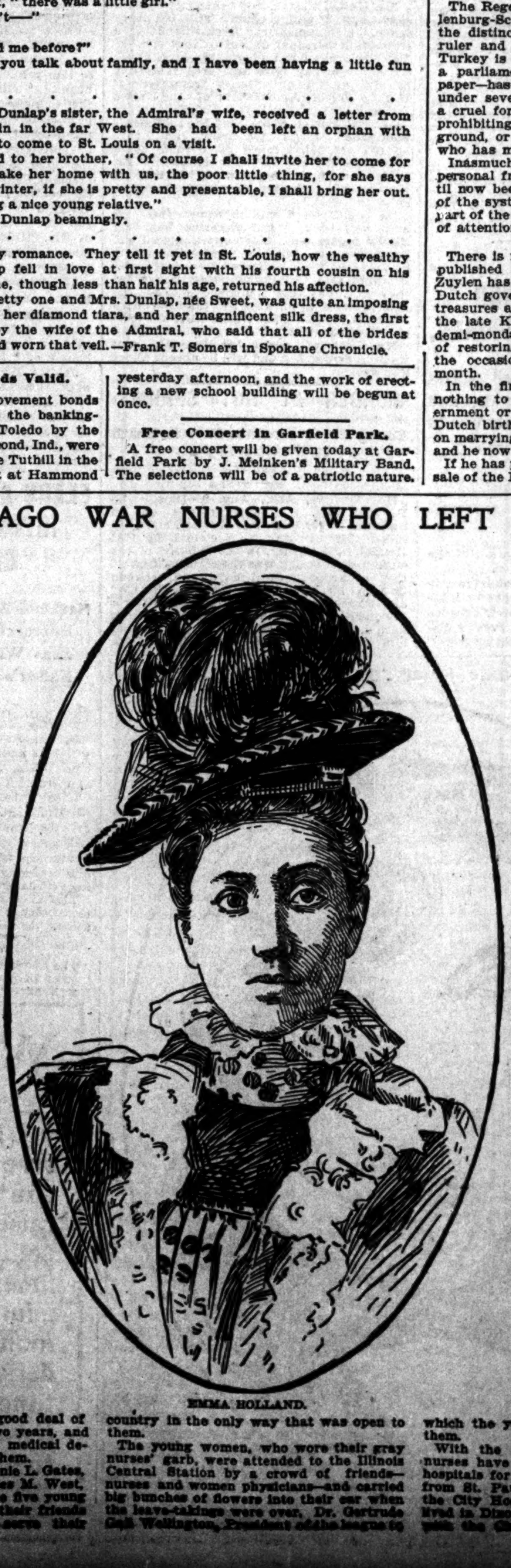
HOWE MILITARY SCHOOL
Prepares thoroughly for College, Scientific Schools or Business. Superior advantages at moderate expense. For catalogue and illustrations, address Rev. J. H. McKenzie, Rector, Lima, Ind. Mr. Wm. W. Hammond, Head Master.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL
And Cottages at Devil's Lake. [illegible]

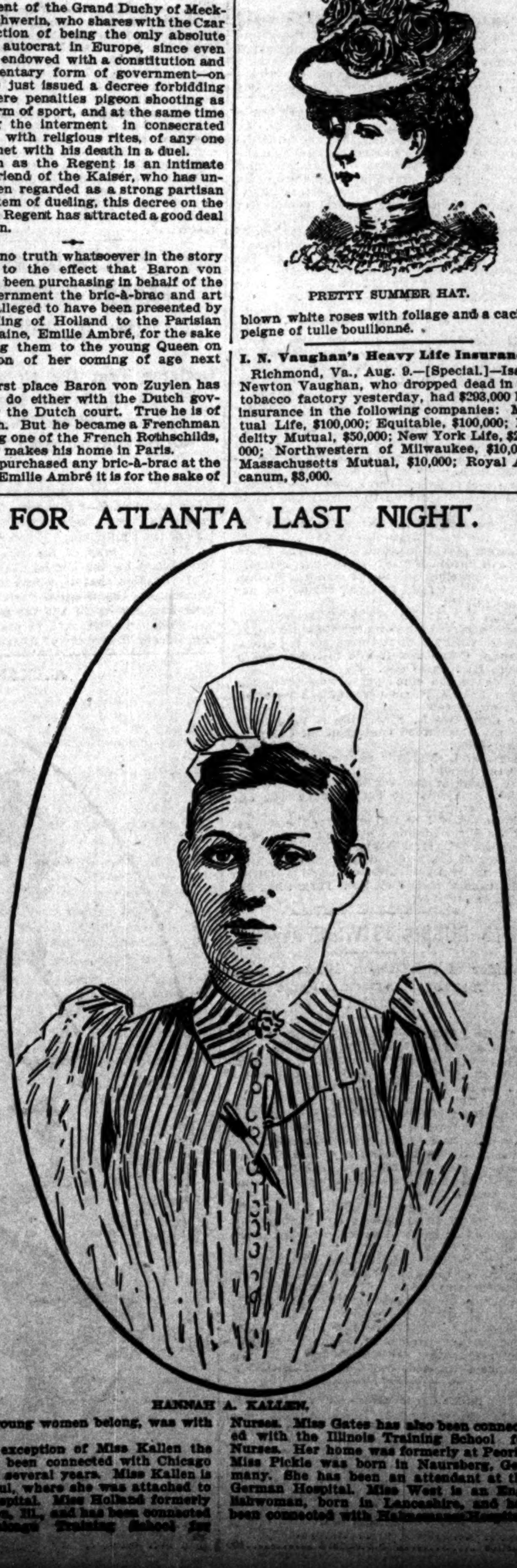
THREE OF THE FIVE CHICAGO WAR NURSES WHO LEFT FOR ATLANTA LAST NIGHT.



ANNIE L. GATES.



EMMA HOLLAND.



HANNAH A. KALLEN.

Five trained nurses, four of them from Chicago hospitals, started for Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., over the Big Four at 8:30 last night to nurse Uncle Sam's sick soldiers in the hospital there, and, possibly, on a similar errand of mercy to some of Uncle Sam's sick Spanish prisoners. The nurses are all members of the Illinois Volunteer Nurses' association, and they have tendered their services at a good deal of sacrifice to themselves for two years, and for whatever place the army medical department may choose to send them.

Miss Emma Holland, Miss Annie L. Gates, Miss Helen Pickle, Miss Frances M. West, and Hannah A. Kallen are the five young women who said good-by to their friends last night for two years, to serve their country in the only way that was open to them.

The young women, who wore their gray nurses' garb, were attended to the Illinois Central Station by a crowd of friends—nurses and women physicians—and carried big bunches of flowers into their car when the leave-takings were over. Dr. Gertrude Gail Wellington, President of the league to which the young women belong, was with them.

With the exception of Miss Kallen the nurses have been connected with Chicago hospitals for several years. Miss Kallen is from St. Paul, where she was attached to the City Hospital. Miss Holland formerly lived in Dixon, Ill., and has been connected with the Chicago Training School for Nurses. Miss Gates has also been connected with the Illinois Training School for Nurses. Her home was formerly at Peoria. Miss Pickle was born in Naursberg, Germany. She has been an attendant at the German Hospital. Miss West is an Englishwoman, born in Lancashire, and has been connected with Hahnemann Hospital.

STOCKS IN A DECLINE.

PROFESSIONAL TRADERS' BEAR THE WALL STREET MARKET.

Profit Taking Is in a Measure Responsible for the Sales—At the Close Net Changes Are Mere Fractional Losses and the Tone of the Market Is Healthy—Reaction Is Natural and Is Remarkable for Its Limited Scope.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Today's stock market has been reactionary. All day the selling was heavy and, at times, aggressive. At the close net changes were chiefly mere fractional declines, few of the losses amounting to as much as 16 cents. Profit taking was in some measure responsible for sales, but the professional traders, practically all of whom are working for a decline, were the most conspicuous sellers. Their continued aggressiveness, however, was not productive of anything substantial, for, although several dips in the market were forced, the market recovered promptly after each onslaught.

The reaction today was wholly natural. What was most remarkable about it was its small extent. It furnished indisputable evidence of the inherent strength of the present market. The larger interests were not aggressive buyers as heretofore; in fact there were indications that they favored the setback. But despite this, offerings of stock were well absorbed and the market held up wonderfully under the pressure brought to bear upon it.

As was pointed out in these dispatches yesterday, many of the more important bull interests have not been wholly in sympathy with the rapidity of the recent advance, which has prevented them from accumulating at low prices the full line of stocks they want. Today there were evidences that in some of these quarters there has developed a disposition to let the market take care of itself for the moment and to let stocks harden around these prices. The market acted well in accord with such plans. The buoyancy disappeared, and stocks fluctuated up and down within a comparatively narrow range.

On the extreme declines, however, there was buying of the best character, although the brokers handling these buying orders withdrew as soon as they saw that the market was getting too buoyant again.

On the whole, it was a most healthful reaction—one for which the market will be much better and which makes the bull position much stronger. The short interest was again extended substantially, and many speculators who are strong bulls dropped out for the moment. Naturally enough, the traders made special targets of the granger shares on the theory that, having made the most conspicuous advances recently, they should drop back most in the reaction. And in this group there was also considerable profit taking by commission-house customers, for commission-house buying has been an important factor in the granger advance. With the exception of Burlington, however, none of the group lost more than a fraction of a point. The grangers were by far the most active stocks in the market. In high Wall street quarters sentiment upon them is altogether bullish, and much higher prices are being talked for all the group.

One important piece of information has come to me today which is not yet generally known. I am able to state on excellent authority that Morgan interests have purchased, or are about to purchase, control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—a movement which is right in line with the combination of the Big Four and the Monon, of which much has been said in these dispatches, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. Vanderbilt-Morgan interests have already acquired the Monon, and it is to be consolidated with the Big Four. The two other roads, Chesapeake and Ohio and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, are then to go into the big system. This explains the recent strength of all the concerned stocks. Announcement of the matter will, in all probability, be made shortly.

Big Four was today a feature of the market. It was unusually active, and sold up to 45. Later, however, its gain was lost, traders raiding it agressively toward the close.

Chesapeake and Ohio also figured as one of the most active stocks on the list, and again there was heavy buying by inside interests, who did all they could to keep the stock back while they bought it. London houses were also good buyers of Chesapeake, and with several banking interests it seemed suddenly to have become a prime favorite.

As was foreshadowed yesterday, New York Central's earnings for July made a substantial decrease, considerably less, however, than had been predicted by the bears. The shrinkage for the month amounted to $360,000. Half a million decrease has been predicted. The street did not pay much attention to the report.

On the other hand, St. Paul, which has been making steady decreases for several weeks past, tonight reports a gain of nearly $25,000 for the first week of August, gross earnings amounting to nearly $625,000. Among the industrials Leather was again the feature. Of both common and preferred there was the same sort of buying as that noted yesterday, some of it professional and some of it apparently for new Leather trust interests.

Rubber common broke sharply to below 40; otherwise the industrial list presented no features of interest.

People's Gas was the leader of the market in activity, and was conspicuous by reason of its notable strength. The stock ran up sharply to above 103 on reports that the trouble between the People's Gas company and the Indiana Natural Gas company has been settled. This statement was made by irresponsible parties, but the street seemed eager to believe it, and as soon as it was rumored large buying orders in the stock appeared. Negotiations looking towards a settlement are under way, but as yet no actual settlement of the matter has been made. This statement is made upon the authority of insiders.

They say, however, that Governor Flower and other officers of the company now out of town will be here tomorrow to attend a specially-called meeting, having to do with the company's affairs, and incidentally the fight of the Indiana Natural Gas company may be considered.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was again bought by insiders, although professional raids upon it were productive of a fractional decline. The company's earnings of yesterday showed another large increase.

Sugar trust was the weakest stock on the list, dropping down to 137, and all sorts of talk regarding the abandonment of negotiations between the trust and competing refineries was in circulation. How baseless are these rumors will be discovered later.

Steel and Wire preferred got up to 90 today, Chicago houses taking small lots of it. National Biscuit preferred made a notable gain of nearly 5 points on tranactions of only 300 shares. There was a vague rumor of some news shortly to come out on that stock. West Chicago Street railway made a fractional gain, despite the general weakness, selling about 94. Transactions in it were light.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Spain's Halting Policy Has a Depressing Effect on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The belief was general today that Spain's reply to the United States' proposals was of such a character that it might endanger the whole negotiations for peace by its failure to return straightforward answers to the questions at issue. This belief was effective in depressing securities all over the world. This effect was especially marked, inasmuch as values have recently improved sharply on the prospect that peace would soon be declared. Holders of stocks were therefore inclined to take profits in view of the less favorable outlook. This was true of Spanish bonds, which fell both in Paris and London. It hardly could be said, however, of United States bonds, which nevertheless showed some depression. American railroad securities declined in London and in Europe, and there was selling in New York for foreign account. Offerings here on the decline were large, but there was evident also a remarkable power of absorption which held prices with few exceptions almost perfectly steady through some of the most active periods of the trading. Recent leaders suffered quite severely, and in this list are included specially Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar, and the rubber stocks. Yesterday's profit-taking followed by today's selling caused renewed fears among traders that the big dealers were selling out. The bears were active but nervous all day, and their covering induced numerous rallies. There were several individual stocks which showed sufficient strength to impose a sustaining influence, among them being Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Chesapeake and Ohio, Leather, and People's Gas, the latter rising an extreme 5 points, but reacting in the day's final profit-taking movement. Prices at the time rallied to near last night's close, and in some cases above, but the bulk of the trading was at a lower level. While no attempt was made to sustain prices, some large blocks of stocks were taken at the lower level, which [illegible] confidence and [illegible] depression.

sion. Dealings in bonds were on a considerably reduced scale and prices were more firmly held than in the stock market. Total sales, $3,550,000. United States new 4s declined ¼ and the 3s when issued ¼, while the old 4s coupon advanced ¼ in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks today, 411,100 shares, including 8,649 Atchison preferred, 16,835 Chesapeake and Ohio, 21,645 Burlington, 13,851 Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago and St. Louis, 6,870 Louisville and Nashville, 4,020 Manhattan, 10,580 Missouri Pacific, 6,630 Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 5,580 Northern Pacific, 8,855 do preferred, 22,927 Rock Island, 4,680 Union Pacific, 22,207 St. Paul, 11,412 Union Pacific preferred, 7,050 Tobacco, 4,085 Chicago Great Western, 50,025 People's Gas, 3,025 Pacific Mail, 40,395 Sugar, 17,289 Leather, 44,248 do preferred, 5,280 Rubber, 4,319 Western Union.

Money on call steady, 1¼@1½ per cent; last loans 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3¼@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485½ for demand and at 483⅜@484 for sixty days. Posted rates, 484½@485 and 486@486½. Commercial bills, 482. Silver certificates, 58½@59½. Bar silver, 59⅛. Mexican dollars, 45⅝. Government bonds irregular. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Aug. 9	Closing— Aug. 8
Amn. Sugar	34,600	139¼	137	137¼	139⅝
Do pfd	100	114½	114½	114	114½
Amn. Tobacco	6,900	129½	128¼	128¾	128¾
Amn. Cotton Oil	2,300	27⅝	27¼	27¼	27½
Do pfd	200	82½	82½	82½	82½
Adams Express	11	102½	102½	102½	106
Atchison	400	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½
Do pfd	8,000	35½	34⅞	35	35⅝
A. Arbor Ry pfd	200	37½	37½	37½	38
Am. Spirits M. Co.	2,000	14	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Do pfd	200	38½	38½	38½	38
Amn. Malting Co.	1,400	29½	29½	29½	29½
Do pfd	3,100	85	84	84½	83⅝
Amn. Steel & Wire	1,400	38½	37½	37⅝	39½
Byln. Rap. Tran.	25,400	61⅞	59⅞	60½	61⅛
Bay State Gas	1,500	4	3⅝	3¾	4
Bkn. Un. Gas	20	127	127	127	127½
Brunswick	1,000	13	12¼	12¼	12¾
Chi. Term.	20	7½	7½	7½	
Do pfd	25	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
C. B. & Q.	21,100	113½	112½	112½	113½
C. & N. W.	2,100	134½	133½	133¾	134
C. M. & St. P.	22,300	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	104
Do pfd	300	153	153	153	153
C. R. I. & P.	21,400	102⅛	101	101½	101⅞
C. St. P. M. & O.	1,700	85½	84⅞	84⅞	85½
Canada So.	200	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Ches. & Ohio	15,800	24⅝	24	24¼	24
C. C. C. & St. L.	13,500	46	44¼	44¼	44¼
Do pfd	200	86½	86	86	
Cent. R.R. of N.J.	300	92½	92	92	92½
C. & E. I.	200	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
Do pfd	125	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
Canadian Pac.	600	83⅜	83	83	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,300	200	199	199⅝	198¼
C. L. & W.	200	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¼
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	700	23½	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
Con. Ice	400	38	38	38	38
C. I. & L.	400	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
Do pfd	200	35	35	35	35
Chi. Gt. West'n	4,000	15½	15	15	15½
Do pfd., A	300	41⅛	40⅞	41½	41⅞
Do pfd., B	500	30	30	30	29½
Del. & Hudson	300	109	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
Den. & Rio G. pfd	400	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	51
D. M. & Ft. D.	8,000	18	17½	17½	17
Erie 1st pfd	400	36¼	36	36⅛	36¼
F. & P. M.	100	17	17	17	
General Electric	400	40⅛	39⅝	39⅜	40
Gt. Northn. pfd	200	131	131	131	131½
Hawaiian C. & S.	900	25¾	25½	25¾	25½
Ill. Central	200	109	108⅞	108⅞	109
Iowa Cent. pfd	500	37	37	37	36⅛
Illinois Steel	900	62⅛	62	62⅛	62
K. C. P. & G.	300	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17
Lake Shore	100	196	196	196	
Louis. & Nash.	6,000	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛	55⅞
L. E. & W. pfd	200	73½	73	73½	73¼
Laclede Gas	200	54¼	54	54	54
Manhattan	3,500	107⅞	106½	106⅝	107⅞
M. K. & T.	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	6,300	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	36⅛
Met. St. Ry.	1,400	158⅝	157⅝	158⅝	158⅝
Mob. & Ohio	300	27½	27½	27½	27½
Missouri Pac.	9,800	38⅞	37¾	37⅞	37⅞
Minn. Iron	100	75	75	75	75½
M. & St. L. 2d pfd	50	60	60	60	60
Nor. Pac.	5,000	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	31¼
Do pfd	8,400	74⅛	73⅞	73⅞	74
N. Y. Central	2,600	120	119½	119½	120
Norfolk & W. pfd	900	55¼	54⅞	55	55¼
N. Y. Biscuit	500	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	31¾
Do pfd	300	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	98
North Amn. Co.	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
N. Y. Ont. & W.	300	15½	15½	15½	15½
National Lead	1,700	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞
Do pfd	350	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Nat'l Linseed	200	7⅛	7	7	6½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	150	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Do 1st pfd	100	76	76	76	76
N. Y. Air Brake	300	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞	69¼
N. Y. N. H. & H.	10	191¼	191¼	191¼	
Ogn. Ry. & Nav.	100	53	53	53	53
Do pfd	600	74	73⅞	73⅞	74
People's Gas	49,200	103⅛	101	102⅞	102⅛
Penna. R. R.	800	119	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
Pac. Mail	3,100	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞
Pullman	200	190½	190	190	
P. C. C.-St. L. pfd	860	65⅝	65	65	66
Pac. Coast	100	50	50	50	50
Reading	800	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18⅞
Do 1st pfd	2,200	43	42⅞	42⅞	43⅛
Do 2d pfd	300	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Southern Ry. pfd	2,200	33⅞	33	33	33⅝
St. J.-G. I. 2d pfd	200	20⅞	20	20	20
Southern Pac.	300	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
St. L. & San. Fran	600	7½	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Do 2d pfd	500	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	30⅞
St. P. M. & M.	100	161	161	161	162
Texas Pac.	200	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,200	27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
Union Pac.	4,700	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25⅛
Do pfd	10,800	63⅝	62⅞	63	63⅝
U. S. Rubber	5,200	41⅞	39⅞	40⅞	41⅞
Do pfd	2,100	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞	99
U. P. D. & G.	2,100	5⅞	4⅞	5	5⅞
U. S. Leather	17,400	8⅛	8	8⅛	7⅞
Do pfd	4,050	72⅛	70⅞	71⅞	70⅞
U. S. Express	50	43	43	43	
West Chicago	300	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
W. & L. E.	10,600	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	
Do pfd	100	13	13	13	
Wabash	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
Do pfd	2,000	20⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛
Western Union	4,100	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	94⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	103	United States	40
American	133	Fargo	119

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	127½	Do 2s	97
Do coup	127½	U. S. 5s reg	112
U. S. 4s	111½	Do 5s coup	112
Do coup	111½	District 3.65s	116

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

129000 Atch gen 4s 95⅞@95¾	27000 do coll 5s 77½@78
128000 do adjmt 4s 72½@72¼	42000 M&O gm 4s 80½@81
5000 AD&I 1st 99½	10000 do Mont div 5s 100
20000 B&O 1st Pkbg div 114½	13000 Met El 2d 114½
5000 do 5s 1988 116½	14000 M&Int con 77⅛@½
15000 Bkn El 1st tr 91@91½	17000 NYC LS 3½s 95⅞
12000 BRT 5s 104@104½	58000 NYC MC 3½s 94@94½
2000 Balto Belt 5s 100	15000 NYO&W 4s 101@101½
35000 Bkn U Gas 1st 115	6000 do 5s 106½
62000 C Ga con 5s 90@90¾	1000 N&W nw RW div 124
15000 do 1st inc 42¼@43	5000 NC&StL 5s 103½
195000 C&O gen 4½s 88@88½	1000 NYC&StL 4s 107
2000 do R&A 1st 105	30000 N&W 4s 87@87½
44000 CB&Q con 7s 115@115½	223000 NP gen lien 65⅞@65½
1000 do deb 5s 108½	25000 do prior 4s 100⅛
11000 C&Erie 1st 113@113½	10000 Ohio So 1st 85½
3000 C&NW gen 3½s 103	15000 OR&N 4s 99⅛@99⅝
64000 CRI&P 4s 104⅝@105	2000 OSL 6s 127
70000 do reg 104⅝@105	3000 do con 5s 106
16000 C Termi 4s 88⅞@⅞	20000 Or Imp 5s 99½
10000 CI&L 5s 91	1000 OSL inc A 5s 80½
6000 CHV&T 5s tr 81	52000 do inc B 56⅞@57⅛
4000 Chgo Gas 4s 88⅞	3000 Pac Coast 1st 103½
15000 C&WI gen 120	34000 P&E 1st 77⅛@78⅛
5000 CNJ cons 103	1000 P&W 4s 92½
10000 D&RG 1st 111½	27000 Rdg gen 4s 83⅞@84
78000 D Gas 5s 93⅞@95	59000 RGW 1st 4s 90
6000 D&RG imp 5s 94½	26000 StL & SF 4s 79@79⅝
7000 Erie gen lien 3s 74⅞@75	5000 StL SW 1st 80½
45000 do prior 4s 93@93½	5000 StL&SF gm 6s 119
5000 FtW&RG 1st 62½	27000 StLSW 2d inc 32@32½
5000 FtW&DC 1st 74	1000 SVNE 4s 89
8000 GE deb 5s 106@107½	112000 SoRy 5s 97⅛@98
10000 GB&W deb B 5½	19000 SoP NM 1st 108@109
1000 Ia Cent 1st 5s 103½	1000 Sa&AP 4s 69
22000 KCP&G 1st 74⅞@76½	5000 SR&T inc 15⅞
6000 Kgs Co El 1st 76½	1000 Tex P 1st 5s 107
9000 Lac Gas 5s 104	84000 do 2d inc 43⅝@44
5000 LE&StL con 1st 5s tr 40	5000 TC&I B div 1st 86½
5000 L&WB con 100½	11000 Un El 1st 6s tr 91
2000 MK&E 1st 100	168000 U P 4s 98⅛@98⅛
98000 MK&T 1st 4s 90⅞@91⅞	194000 U P D&G 1st 75⅛@75⅞
336000 do 2d 64½@65¼	10000 U S 4s 1907 112
15000 MK&T 5s Tex 88@88	5000 U S 5s cp 111⅞
55000 Mo P con 6s 108@	169000 Wis C 1st 53⅞@54⅛
57000 do tr 5s 85½@86½	5000 do inc 10
	3000 Wab 1st 5s 111⅞
	10000 do 2d 89⅞@89⅛
	18000 do deb ser B 25⅞
	33000 WNY&P 1st cp 58⅛@59

CHICAGO SETS THE PACE.

New York Advices Indicate Chicago Is Responsible for Boom in Stocks.

New York advices indicate that a large share of the buying orders now sending the market so rapidly upward are coming from Chicago, and that the bullish attitude of the investors of this city is probably the controlling influence at present in the general market. The August Chicago investment demand for stocks is probably largely due to the fact that relatively there is now more money in Chicago ready for investment than in any other city in the country, due to the rapidly increasing credits of the West resulting from high prices and bountiful crops.

At the time war with Spain broke out Chicago did not share in the general financial pessimism then prevalent, but was a heavy buyer of stocks, and sold them at big profits when the news came of Dewey's victory at Manila. On the collapse of the Leiter deal in wheat Chicago temporarily went short on the market, and not even the Santiago victory could make the market boom so long as Chicago continued in its apprehensive mood. Remembering these recent facts the average Wall street trader is now, it seems, inclined to regard the traders of La Salle street with superstitious reverence, and so long as Chicago buys he concludes stocks are a "buy."

Will List Glucose Stock.

The preferred and common stock of the Glucose Sugar Refining company are to be placed shortly among the unlisted securities of the New York Stock Exchange. At the same time, a register and transfer agency will be established. The move is made with the consent and good will of the company, who now believe that these securities have an established reputation, and that as they are now held chiefly by investors, there should be an opportunity to buy and sell in an established market, instead of on the "curb," as at present.

Buying of Glucose common yesterday added 1½ points more to the recent advance, the closing bid being at 61½. Within a week there has now been an advance of nearly 9 points. There is considerable conjecture as to how high up the price of the common will go. On the basis of earnings and dividend distribution the preferred around 107 and 108 is now selling on a 4.62 per cent dividend basis. The common at 80 would be selling on a 7½ per cent basis. Over 5,000 shares of Glucose common were traded in at New York yesterday, and a big share of the buying orders came from Chicago. The stock was strongest at the close.

Prevents Investment Buying.

The closing letter of Alfred L. Baker & Co. yesterday gives the following reason why London is now selling American stocks:

"London was again quite a seller of stocks today, but this has become such a common occurrence and the buying on this side is so heavy that no one pays much attention to it. When asked why they sell foreigners say that our range of prices is too high while our currency laws are so wretched. They say if we had currency reform we would be the center of investment buying of the world. This criticism is somewhat true, but the supply of gold in this country is so large and our credits abroad so enormous that it will probably be many years before the evils of our present system become again apparent, and then, too, the Republican platform is distinctly for currency reform, and every one hopes that the next Congress will do something in this line. In our estimation the conditions are phenomenally good. We look for active and much higher speculation from now on. Of course we will have sharp reactions when the market becomes overbought, and we would strongly advise purchases on any such, for we believe they will be golden opportunities."

Swift & Co. Offer Stock.

The directors of Swift & Co. have decided to offer to the stockholders of that corporation at par all the stock which remains unissued and is now held in the treasury of the company. The authorized capital is $15,000,000, and at the present time there is $13,767,300 outstanding. There is thus being held in the treasury $1,232,700, and each stockholder will be entitled to a subscription of approximately nine shares for each 100 shares now held by him. Subscriptions are to be made to the Secretary and payment to the Treasurer of the company not later than Sept. 5. Any stock not subscribed for by that date may be sold by the directors at not less than par to such persons as they may determine.

The weekly report of the West Chicago Street railroad shows an increase in receipts, but it is a small one, amounting only to $890. Total passenger receipts were $78,918, against $78,028 for the same week last year.

Makes Another Record Notch.

National Biscuit preferred stock climbed another record notch, reaching 98⅝. The common stock does not follow the preferred, but stays inactive around 31½. The former is considered still cheap from the investor's standpoint, while the future of the common is wrapped in an uncertainty which tempts neither speculation nor investment buying.

The Brewing shares are now doing well, Milwaukee Brewing preferred yesterday selling at 35. The advance in the price of beer is helping the breweries, but it is uncertain as yet what effect the consolidation of small breweries will have on the big breweries.

Foreign exchange was steady at the following quotations:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Bankers' (London) sterling	485⅝	483⅞
Posted rates, sterling	486½	484½
Francs on Paris	519⅜	521¼
Bankers' (Berlin) reichsmarks	95⅛	94 9-16

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

690 Nat Biscuit 31½	100 Steel and Wire 38½
50 do 31⅝	100 do 38
100 do 31½	50 West Chi act 93½
150 do 31½	71 do 93½
100 do 31½	50 do act 93½
220 do 31½	50 North Chicago 212½
100 do 31⅝	25 do 212
185 do pfd 97½	50 Chi Pack pfd 50
50 do pfd cash 97½	50 Glucose 60½
10 do pfd 97½	25 do 60
45 do pfd 97½	100 do pfd 109
2 do pfd 97½	5 Chi Edison 145
100 do pfd 97½	10 Mil Brew pfd 34
50 do pfd cash 97½	200 do 35
50 do pfd 97½	25 do 34½
50 do pfd 97½	50 do 35
61 do pfd 98	10 Diam Match 139½
100 do pfd 97½	6 do 139½
110 do pfd 98	1 do 139½
5 Street's W S C 19½	3 do 140
100 Steel and Wire 38½	

BONDS.

$6000 W C deb 6s 100⅝	$5000 Straw Bd 6s 101
1000 Inter Pkg 6s 80	3000 Lake S deb 5s 70⅛

AFTER NOON.

50 Nat Biscuit 31½	100 Glucose 60½
2 do 32⅛	50 West Chi act 93½
50 do 31½	50 do act 93½
160 do 31⅝	50 do act 93½
1 do 32⅛	50 do act 93½
100 do 31⅝	50 do act 93½
150 do pfd 98	50 do act 94
250 do pfd 98⅛	50 do act 93½
100 do pfd 98⅛	70 do 93½
50 do pfd 98⅛	50 North Chicago 212½
500 MtL rects (NY) 2	50 do 213
100 Straw Board 28	2 Diam Match 140
15 Street's W S C 19½	15 do 139½
200 Steel and Wire 37	

BONDS.

$ 500 Lake S deb 5s 70⅛	$5000 Lake S deb 5s 70⅛

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 2.
New York	$147,868,529	$156,449,413
Chicago	14,867,658	16,114,107
Boston	16,658,774	22,331,674
Philadelphia	13,711,464	13,391,863
St. Louis	3,924,482	4,286,058
Baltimore	2,654,064	3,069,486

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount bid, par asked.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Local operators have attended almost wholly to home roads, nearly all of which made good-sized advances. Boston and Albany was the leader, and gave the street a genuine surprise by pushing up 22 points to 250, its highest point on record. The transactions in it were limited, not reaching 50 shares all told. Some of the best houses on the street were the buyers. An active demand for New Haven lifted that stock to 193½, its highest point since 1894, and served also to give "color" to the report, not yet capable of confirmation, that a big consolidation project is pending. A somewhat potent factor in connection with this home railroad buying has been a 3-point advance in Fitchburg preferred to 106, another high record point. The copper stocks have also displayed a good degree of strength today. Calumet and Hecla was up 5 points to 580, Old Dominion touched 28, Baltic sold at 19, Butte went to 26¼, and Montana as high as 210. The general list was well sustained. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Bell Telephone	56	279⅝	279⅝	279⅝	279⅝
C., B. and Q.	100	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Chicago Junct. Ry.	63	124½	124½	123⅞	123⅞
Ill. Steel	350	62½	62½	62½	62½
Union Pacific	278	25⅛	25⅛	25	25
Do pfd.	2,600	63⅝	63⅝	63	63
West End R. R.	280	87	87	87	87
Westinghouse Elec.	55	56	56	56	56

BONDS.

$2000 Atch 4s 72½@72½	$ 6000 G E 5s 106@½
5000 CBQ con 5s 113	14000 W C 5s 54½

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets here were quiet today, but inclined to be dull on the reported delay of the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain and on selling previous to the settlement, which will commence tomorrow.

Americans were dull, New York having turned seller of nearly all common stocks; but, on the other hand, New York buying of bonds was stronger than ever. Second-class bonds came into notice today. Americans closed weak in the street. Canadian Pacific has fallen on the dividend announcements. Grand Trunk was dull in sympathy and on expectation of poor traffic returns.

Spanish securities were flat for reasons stated above. Argentines and Chileans were firm on the reported settlement of the boundary dispute, but Brazilians were lower. The fall in De Beers continues, in spite of Paris support.

The settlement tomorrow should be favored by easy money.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The market for American securities fluctuated somewhat after a steady opening and then declined on operators taking profits. The closing tone was dull and the demand neglected. Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £228,000. Spanish 4s closed at 42½.

Consols for money, 110 9-16; do for the account, 110 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 85⅝; Erie, 14; Erie 1st preferred, 37½; Illinois Central, 112; Mexican ordinary, 20; St. Paul common, 106½; New York Central, 123¼; Pennsylvania, 61; Reading, 9⅝; Mexican Central, new 4s, 66½; Atchison, 14; Louisville and Nashville, 56½; Grand Trunk, 7½. Bar silver firm, 27⅜d per ounce. Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1¼@1⅜ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 1⅜@1 7-16 per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The weakness of the London market weighed on the Bourse here at the opening, but later prices became steadier, though transactions were limited. Rentes, Italians, and Russians, were calm. Spanish 4s started with a sharp reaction on realizations, recovered slightly, and then relapsed, closing weak.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Business was dull on the Boerse today and a majority of the stocks relapsed. Spanish 4s reacted in response to advices from Western Boerses.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand increased 5,200,000 marks; treasury notes increased 560,000 marks; other securities decreased 21,580,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 28,560,000 marks.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Spanish 4s closed at 63.30. Gold was quoted at 51.00.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Choliar	15	Ontario	250
Crown Point	10	Ophir	15
Con. Cal. & Va.	30	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	30	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Currie	10	Do pfd	300
Hale & Norcross	60	Sierra Nevada	45
Homestake	4500	Standard	150
Iron Silver	65	Union Con	12
Mexican	10	Yellow Jacket	5

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	4½	Osceola	50⅛
Atlantic	27½	Quincy	113
Boston & Mont.	209½	Tamarack	158
Butte & Boston	26¼	Wolverines	24½
Calumet & Hecla	575	Old Dominion	27⅝
Centennial	14⅞		

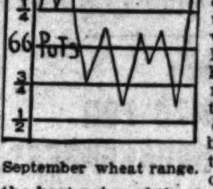
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	7	Kentuck Con.	5
Alpha Con.	4	Mexican	10
Andes	4	Occidental Con.	30
Belcher	11	Ophir	15
Best & Belcher	19	Overman	5
Bullion	2	Potosi	16
Caledonia	16	Savage	10
Choliar	15	Scorpion	3
Confidence	30	Sierra Nevada	47
Con. Cal. & Va.	30	Silver Hill	1
Crown Point	10	Union Con.	15
Gould & Curry	11	Utah Con.	5
Hale & Norcross	70	Yellow Jacket	15
Justice	5	Standard	150

HOLDS AGAINST SALES.

WHEAT REACTS IN FACE OF PERSISTENT PIT SELLING.

The Liberal Local Receipts Represent Wheat Sold to Go Out on Export Orders—Cash Demand Continues Excellent—Cables Are Generally Lower—Dull Trade in Corn and Oats—Provisions Easy, Even with Light Hog Receipts.



September wheat range.

The feature in yesterday's wheat market was the persistent selling by a number of prominent local operators. It was continuous, and considering the light volume of general trade, was decidedly heavy. In face of this selling, however, and of a number of considerations which were susceptible at least of a bearish interpretation the wheat market closed at practically the best price of the day and at a net decline of only ⅛c for September and ⅛c for December. Apparently a large short interest is again being reinstated on this ante-government report selling. The cables were off sharply, which was occasion of a fractional concession at the opening here. Liverpool closed with spot wheat from 1d to 2d lower and futures 1½d to 1⅞d lower. Paris was fractionally higher on the near by delivery, but off 35 centimes on the deferred. Antwerp was 12½ centimes lower. Liverpool receipts are considerably greater than theoretical requirements, with a large part contributed by other countries than America. The crop reports from Europe were generally favorable, predictions being made of a heavy movement in Russia and of a full average crop for England. The detailed statement of world's shipments showed a total last week of 5,671,000 bu, against 3,880,000 bu the previous week, and 5,020,000 bu the corresponding week last year. The world's available supply showed a decrease of 3,925,000 bu, against a decrease last year of 4,298,000 bu. Aside from the selling by Canby and Chandler the big trade on that side of the market was by local speculators.

Quick Reaction in Wheat.

The run up from 65⅝c bid for September to 65¾c was made in short order and suggests an increasing short interest. The only really significant selling of wheat was by the Northwest, both here and in New York. The Northwestern market had only 49 cars, against 82 a week ago and 469 a year ago. A good cash demand for wheat and a good demand for flour was reported. The sale of the remainder of the Leiter holding of Northwestern wheat to millers, in all about 900,000 bu, was confirmed and had some influence on the market. Local receipts were 399 cars, or well up to the estimate, but there was scarcely any contract wheat, and No. 2 hard, which makes up the bulk of the receipts, is going right out on export orders. There was a concession on No. 2 red wheat of 1c to 1½c, but it was in a sense nominal, as round lots, if obtainable, would command a price higher than carlots. No. 2 hard could not be had, but was nominally 72c, or a fraction higher than No. 2 red. No. 3 hard sold 69c and 70c, No. 3 spring 70c, and new No. 4 spring, the first appearing on the crop, 65½c to 66c. One car of No. 1 Northern sold at 74c. The tone of the cash market was strong, and the estimate for today is for less than 100 cars. Primary markets had 438,000 bu, against 719,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were equivalent to 446,000 bu.

Bradstreet's showed a heavy decrease in the available supply of corn, as against a large increase the same week last year. The trade in corn was decidedly dull, with Pacaud and other operators who were buyers Monday the conspicuous sellers. The cash demand is holding up excellently, although the advance in freights checks actual engagements. Clearances yesterday were 538,000 bu. Local receipts overran the estimate 130 cars, but the out inspection was liberal at 338,000 bu. The September range was from 33⅛c down to 32⅝c bid and back to 33c, all as compared with 32¾c at the close Monday. Sample corn was steady with on track and free on board sales as follows: No. 4 at 32¼@32⅝c, No. 3 at 33½c, No. 2 at 33½@33¾c, No. 2 yellow at 34c, No. 2 white at 33¾@34¼c. Billed through: No. 3 yellow at 31¾@32¼c, No. 2 at 32c, No. 2 yellow at 32½@32¾c, No. 2 white at 32½c.

Packers were credited with free selling of provisions. Cudahy, the Chicago Packing company, and Armour were all mentioned, although some of the business is now supposed to have been in the way of changing. The trade was without feature. The cash demand is good, and shipments of 5,232,000 lbs of meat and 2,029,000 lbs of lard were large. Local receipts of hogs were light at 13,000, but prices were off 5c to 10c. Seven principal markets had 49,500 hogs, against 50,700 a year ago.

Oats Heavy and Lower.

Oats were slow and inclined to drag. The range covered only ⅜c, prices closing about ⅛c lower than Monday. Heavy receipts—437 cars—had something to do with depressing the prices, but heavy selling by Armour and Counselman had still more. The bulk of other traders were on the selling side of the market, but were scattered. While receipts are occasionally on the increase, the average is still far below last year's figures. In bushels yesterday's inspection was 303,000 bu, as against 683,000 bu on the corresponding day last year. There was an increase of 36,000 bu in contract stock, which now stands at 706,000 bu. Both deliveries, September and May, opened at the high point of the day and closed at the bottom. Samples were liberally offered, weak, and ¼@½c lower. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, new, 23@24c; No. 4 new, 21½c; old, 26½c; No. 4 white, new, 24½@26c; old, 26½@26⅝c; No. 3 new, 22@22½c; old, 24c and white 25½c; No. 3 white, new, 25@27c; old, 26½@28c; No. 2 new, 22½@22½c; old, 22½@23c. Billed through: No. 4 old, 27¼c for white; No. 4 white, old, 25½@27c; No. 3 new, 24c; No. 3 white, new, 24@26⅝c; old, 26@28½c; No. 2 new, 21c; No. 2 white, new, 25½@26c; old, 28@28¼c.

Rye was heavy and lower, both cash and futures losing about ¼c on the day's transaction. The range was downward to the extent of ½c in September, which opened at 41⅝c and closed at the low point of 41¼c, which was bid. August opened at 44⅜c, closing at 44c bid. Receipts were 13,000 bu, with no shipments. Barley was slow and unchanged, not many samples being on the market and not much wanted. The price range was from 34c to 40c, the outside for choice malting. A decidedly easier tone ran through timothy seed, demand for which was light. The explanation of a break of 10c in August delivery was that the crop was moving ahead of the demand. August sold at $2.50 early and later at $2.47½ to $2.50 split. Deferred deliveries of timothy were steadier, September being unchanged at $2.45 and October at $2.35. Clover was dull at $5.35 for contract. Flaxseed was slow and 1½c lower at the close. September sold first at 90½c, dropping off to 88c and closing at 89c. October was nominally the same, except that first sales were at 88c. Receipts were 15 cars and shipments 11 cars. Hay was firm and demand good. Receipts, 474 tons; shipments, 20 tons. Track sales included choice timothy, new, $9.00; choice prairie, new Iowa, $8.00@8.50; Kansas, $7.75@8.25; No. 2 prairie, $4.00@5.25.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

President Carter yesterday appointed the "Anti-Bucket-Shop" committee, provided for by resolution at the time Mr. Hill's resignation was accepted. This committee is composed of James Nicol, Henry O. Parker, and W. N. Eckhardt. "There will be no letting up—no going back in the anti-bucket-shop campaign," said James Nicol, the chairman. "The new committee will use all the means and the best means at its command to prosecute cases."

Curb prices were unchanged from regular closings. Privilege trading was not marked by any special feature. The range was:

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September puts	65½	65½-66	65⅜	65⅞
September calls	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛

CORN.

September puts	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝-⅜	32⅞
September calls	33⅜	33⅜	33	33⅜

The government figures a year ago and a month ago on the crops which will be reported on today were as follows:

	Aug. 10, 1897.	July 10, 1898.
Corn	84.2	90.5
Spring wheat	86.7	95.0
Rye	89.8	93.5
Oats	86.0	92.8
Barley	87.5	85.7
Potatoes	77.9	95.5

Local cash wheat sales yesterday were 125,000 bu, which about clears up the available supply of contract grade. Part of this quantity was No. 2 hard, for which it is said higher prices were paid than ever before in this market for the same grade of wheat at this time of the year. Vessel room was taken for 227,000 bu wheat and 337,000 bu corn.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 93 cars; corn, 325 cars; oats, 220 cars; hogs, 28,000.

According to the Daily Trade Bulletin monthly report, the world's available supply of breadstuffs decreased during July 16,700,000 bu, against a decrease last year of 10,840,000 bu.

Broomhall cabled as follows: Odessa weather dry. Arrivals getting heavier. Weather in England improved. Agricultural authorities agree in estimating a full average crop of wheat.

New York reported cash wheat strong, at 8c over September, against 7c over Monday. The seaboard reported 800,000 bu wheat, 368,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats taken for export.

WHEAT.

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Aug. 10, 1897.
August	69½			71½	78⅜
September	66⅛	65⅝@	66⅛	66	75⅜
December	65⅛	64⅞@	65⅛	65	79⅜
May	67¼	66⅝@	67¼	67⅛	82½

CORN.

September	33⅛	32⅝@	33⅛	33	27½
December	33⅞	33¼@	33⅞	33⅞	28⅝
May	36	35⅝@	35⅞	35⅞	30⅞

OATS.

August	21	@		20⅞	16⅞
September	21	20⅞@	20⅞	20⅞	16⅞
May	23⅝	23⅜@	23⅝	23⅜	17⅞

MESS PORK.

September	8.87½	8.60	@8.90	8.85	7.75
December	8.90	8.75	@8.92½	8.90	7.85

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	5.25	5.17½	@5.22½	5.22½	4.27½
October	5.27½	5.22½	@5.27½	5.25	4.35
December	5.32½	5.27½	@5.32½	5.32½	4.42½

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

September	5.12½	5.05	@5.15	5.17½	4.72½
October	5.17½	5.10	@5.20	5.17½	4.77½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	55	297	6	358
Red winter wheat	3	8	7	18
Spring wheat	2	20	1	23
Corn	512	347	111	970
Oats	55	345	37	437
Rye	14	5	1	20
Barley		9	12	21
Totals	631	1,031	175	1,847

Inspected out—30,100 bu wheat, 187,900 bu corn, 132,700 bu oats. Additional—16 cars wheat, 12 cars corn, 3 cars oats.

FIRMER TONE TO FARM PRODUCE.

Light Receipts and Good Demand Have a Stimulating Effect.

Conditions on South Water street continue to favor sellers of produce, all fruits and vegetables being firm on light receipts of strictly first-class stuff. Peach receipts were decidedly light, there being practically none from Georgia, that crop having apparently been marketed so far as this point is concerned. Michigan fruit is doing slightly better, owing to the absence of competition with better fruit from the Southern States. Delaware grapes, which have been ruling heavy and slow owing to excessive receipts, were firmer yesterday, six-basket crates selling for $1.75. A steady tone ran through all dairy products and applied also to potatoes and other vegetables. New potatoes are coming in in fair quantities from Illinois and near-by States, and the demand for them is such that the track market is fairly well cleaned up.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 18½c; firsts, 17@17½c; seconds, 13½@15c. Dairies: Extras, 16c; firsts, 13c, seconds, 12c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 7@7½c; Young Americas, 7¾@8¼c; twins, 7@7¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, loss off, 12c.

Game—Grass plover, 90c per doz; woodcock, not drawn, $5.00 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, new, $1.25@3.00 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; gem melons, 25@40c per ½-bu; Osage, 30@40c per crate; peaches, Georgia, $1.50@2.50 per 6-basket crate; Illinois, 30@60c per 4-basket crate; Illinois and Michigan, 20@40c per ⅓ bu; California, 50@60c per box; lemons, California, $3.50@4.50 per box; Messina, $5.50@6.00 per box; grapes, 15@20c per 8-lb basket; gooseberries, 25@40c per 16-qt case; red raspberries, $1.00@1.25 per 24-pint case; watermelons, $10.00@15.00 per 100; plums, wild, 50c per 24-qt case; blackberries, 40@60c per 16-qt case; damsons, $1.00 per 16-qt case; blueberries, Wisconsin, $1.00@1.25 per 16-qt case; Michigan, $1.00@1.40; currants, cherry, 50@75c per 16-qt case.

Vegetables—Beets, 40c per brl; string beans, home-grown, 75c@$1.00 per 1½-bu sack; navy, hand-picked pea, $1.07@1.08; green peas, $1.40 per 1½-bu sack; cabbage, new home-grown, 50c per crate; carrots, 40@50c per brl; cucumbers, Illinois, 15@25c per 1½ bu; sweet corn, 35@40c per 6-doz sack; squash, crookneck, 30@40c per bu; celery, 30@50c per case; onions, white, 50@60c per bu box; turnips, new, 40@50c per 1½ bu; tomatoes, Acme, 30@35c per 4-basket crate; home grown, 75c@$1.15 per bu; watercress, 10@15c per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Flour—Receipts, 27,061 brls; exports, 7,335 brls; sales, 5,000 pkgs; market was steady, with business restricted by the strong views of the holders.

Corn meal—Steady; yellow Western, 74c.

Barley malt—Dull; Western, 57@62c.

Wheat—Receipts, 61,050 bu; exports, 238,848 bu; spot, strong; No. 2 red, 77⅞@78⅛c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 79½c f. o. b. afloat, spot. Options opened weak and were affected all the morning by liquidation arising from weak cables and a raid by bears. At the decline exporters became heavy buyers, eventually scaring in shorts until most of the early loss was recovered and the market closed firm at ⅜c net decline. No. 2 red September, 70 7-16@71 7-16c, closed 71¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 56,975 bu; exports, 301,577 bu; spot, firm; No. 2, 39⅛c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened easier with wheat, but responding to export demand and covering orders, later rallied and closed only ⅛c net lower. September, 37⅛@37⅝c, closed 37⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 102,000 bu; exports, 56,838 bu; spot, firm; No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 38c. Options quiet and fairly steady, closing ⅛c net lower. September closed 27⅝c.

Hops—Steadier.

Wool—Dull.

Cheese—Steady; large white, 7¼c; small white, 7½c; large colored, 7¼c; small colored, 7⅜c.

Tallow—Steady.

Rice—Steady.

Molasses—Steady.

Today's metal market developed pronounced strength and a fair amount of activity, with a number of developments reporting materially higher prices. Cable news from the English market reflected firmness also at that point, and the outlook at the moment is most satisfactory. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants quiet but steady, with $6.55 bid and $6.75 asked; lake copper firm, with $11.50 bid and $11.75 asked; tin higher at $16.25; lead firm at $4.00; spelter steady, with $4.50 bid and $4.60 asked. The firm naming the settling price for leading Western miners and smelters quoted lead $3.80.

Cottonseed oil—A shade easier, but favored by more inquiry from jobbers. Prime summer yellow, 23½c; off summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter oil, 27@28c; prime winter yellow, 28@29c.

Coffee—Options opened steady, 5 to 10 points advance, further advanced 5 points following European cables and foreign buying, eased off 5@10 points under local pressure and liquidation; local operators not generally in sympathy with the advance. Closed steady, 5 points net higher. Sales, 31,500 bags, including September, 5.65@5.75c.

Coffee, spot—Rio, steady, tending upward; No. 7 invoice, 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing, 6⅝c; mild, steady, moderately active; Cordova, 8@15c.

Sugar—Raw, strong, tending upward; refined, firm, with advancing tendency.

There was a narrow but generally firm market for cotton today. The higher ruling of spot cotton at Liverpool, the wet weather in the Mississippi Valley and in the Atlantic States, and the more or less generally uncertain character of crop accounts led to some covering on which our market advanced 2@4 points, after which there was a partial recession, as outside speculation failed to give any support. Again the market turned firmer on official weather forecasts and on misgivings regarding the character of the bureau monthly report to be issued tomorrow. The market closed steady at a net gain of 2@4 points. Cotton futures closed steady: August, 5.90c; September, 5.94c; October, 5.97c; November, 5.99c; December, 6.02c; January, 6.06c; February, 6.09c; March, 6.12c; April, 6.15c; May, 6.18c. Spot closed steady at 1-16c advance; middling uplands, 6⅛c; middling gulf, 6⅜c; sales, 3,010 bales.

California dried fruits—Dull. Evaporated apples, common, 6@8c; prime wire tray, 8¼@8¾c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9½c. Prunes, 4@8c. Apricots, royal, 8½@10c; Moorpark, 10@12c. Peaches, unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 12@16c.

Butter—Receipts, 10,733 pkgs; firm; Western creamery, 14½@19c; Elgins, 19c; factory, 11@14c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,079 pkgs; steady; Western, 14½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 9.—This was strictly a weather market in wheat today. On the whole, the bears seemed to have the long end of the cane, for today at least. Old cash wheat locally was in big demand, with millers eager to buy at yesterday's figures. The closing hour developed a better figure, owing to estimated light receipts of wheat in Chicago for tomorrow. September opened at 64⅝c, broke to 63⅝@63¾c, rallied to 64⅝c, and sold down to 64c, up to 64¼c, and then closing at 64⅛c. December opened at 62⅝c, sold down to 62c, and rallied to 62⅝c, closing at 62⅜c. August closed at 68c. Cash wheat—The demand was heavy, especially for old wheat. New wheat was in fair demand. Old No. 1 Northern sold at 89c and old No. 2 at 85c; No. 3 Northern sold at 80c. New No. 1 Northern to arrive at 69c, 70@71c and new No. 2 Northern to arrive at 69c. First No. 2 Northern, on spot, 78@80c. Flour—First patents, $4.25@4.35; second patents, $4.10@4.20; first clears, $3.30@3.40. Bran—In bulk, $9.00@9.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 70c bid; track, 73c; August, 68⅛c bid; September, 67⅛c; December, 66⅛c; May, 67@68c; No. 2 hard, 70@71c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash and August, 32⅛c; September, 32⅛c bid; December, 32⅝@32⅞c; May, 35⅛c bid. Oats—Easy; No. 2 cash, 23½c; track, 24@24½c; August, 23⅛c; September, 21c bid; May, 24¼c. Flaxseed—Higher, 90c. Rye—Steady, 46c. Pork—Easy; standard mess, $8.87½. Lard—Quiet; prime, $4.97; choice, $5.07. Lead—Strong, $3.87½@3.90. Spelter—Dull, easy, $4.27½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.—Wheat—Active, lower; No. 1 hard, 68@68½c; No. 2, 67@68½c; No. 3, 63½@67c; No. 1 red, 71@72c; No. 3, 71c; No. 2 spring, 64@65c; No. 3, 63c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, 31¼@31½c; No. 3, 30½@31c. Oats—Rather slow; No. 2 white, old, 27c; new, 24½c. Rye—Higher; No. 2, 40c. Hay—Steady, active; choice timothy, $7.00@7.25; choice prairie, $5.25. Butter—Steady; separator, 16½@18c; dairy, 16c. Eggs—Firm; fresh, 10c. Receipts—Wheat, 183 cars.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 9.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 91½c bid; No. 1 Northern, 87c bid; No. 2 Northern, 82c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 69⅛c bid; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c bid. Oats—Cash, 24c asked to 23c bid. Rye—No. 2, to arrive, 44½c bid. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 32⅛c bid. Flax—To arrive, 90c bid. The receipts of wheat were [illegible].

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 9.—Wheat—Active, firm; No. 2 cash, 73c; September, 69¼c bid. Corn—Dull, lower; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Oats—Dull, lower; No. 2 mixed, 23c. Rye—Dull, lower; No. 2 cash, 45c. Cloverseed—Dull, easier; prime cash, $3.20; October, $3.60. Oil—Unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—Spirits turpentine—Nothing doing, unchanged. Rosin—Firm, $1.00@1.05. Crude turpentine—Firm, $1.00, $1.50, and $1.50. Tar—Firm, $1.15.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 9.—Corn—Easy; No. 2, 32c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 24½c; whisky, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—Spirits turpentine closed steady, 26 bid.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 87c; August, 86c; December, 63⅛c; Oats—23@24c. Rye—46½c. Barley—26c. Flax—90c; September, 90c. Corn—32¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,234 bu; corn, 8,426 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 84,395 bu.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—Wheat futures closed quiet; August, nominal; September, 5s 9⅞d; December, 5s 5d. Wheat—No. 1 red Northern, spring, firm, 6s 9d. Corn—August, steady, 3s 3¼d; September, steady, 3s 3⅜d; October, steady, 3s 4½d. Hams—Short cut, steady, 37s. Bacon—Long clear middles, light, easy, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, easy; 29s 6d; short clear backs, steady, 29s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, easy, 37s; do colored, easy, 37s.

Cotton—Spot, moderate demand; prices, 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 3 15-16d; good middling, 3 11-16d; middling, 3¼d; low middling, 3⅛d; good ordinary, 3 3-16d; ordinary, 3d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,600 American. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 5,600 American. Futures opened and closed quiet, with moderate demand; American middling, l. m. c., August and September, 3 24-64@3 25-64d buyers; September and October, 3 22-64@3 23-64d sellers; October and November, 3 21-64@3 22-64d sellers; November and December, 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyers; December and January, 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyers; January and February, 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyers; February and March, 3 21-64@3 22-64d sellers; March and April, 3 22-64d buyers; April and May, 3 23-64d sellers; May and June, 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 8	16,170	191	20,407	10,190
Tuesday, Aug. 9	4,000	1,400	13,000	11,000
Totals	20,170	1,591	33,407	21,190
Same period last week	19,166	1,312	53,432	24,755
Same period 1897	23,710	1,204	41,718	33,938
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 8	3,551	....	5,345	....
Tuesday, Aug. 9	1,500	100	3,500	1,000
Totals	5,051	100	8,845	1,000
Same period last week	5,737	343	9,588	2,029
Same period 1897	6,245	....	10,438	2,637

Today's receipts are estimated at 15,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, against 11,222 cattle, 29,046 hogs, and 12,358 sheep a week ago and 15,184 cattle, 29,234 hogs, 17,608 sheep the corresponding Wednesday a year ago.

Armour and four other packers were out of the hog market entirely. Packers acted bearish, claiming a loss of 50c in every hog packed at present prices for provisions. The Anglo-American bought 700; Chicago, 900; Hammond, 500; Morris, 1,100; and Swift, 2,600, making a total of 5,800. Droves averaging 246@311 lbs, cost $3.80@3.89; and 172@231 lbs, $3.90@3.96. About 5,000 remained in the pens.

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 70,000 hogs the first two days of this week, against 96,000 a week ago and 76,000 a year ago. Cattle at the four markets thus far this week, 42,000, against 47,000 a week ago and 50,000 a year ago.

The Drovers' Journal's London cablegram quotes American steers lower at 10½@11c, against 10½@11c a week ago and 10⅛@11c a year ago.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 1,200 grass Westerns and 400 straight Texas. The market for natives ruled steady to strong, while rangers ruled weak to 10c lower. Trade was fairly active and a good clearance was made. Native steers, 1,040@1,355 lbs, sold at $4.10@5.25; Western grass natives, $4.10@4.45; Western cows and heifers, $3.25@3.95; wintered Texas, 1,040@1,166 lbs, $3.75@4.35; Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois fed Texas, $4.25@4.85; grass Texas steers, $3.20@4.30; native cows, $2.50@4.25; heifers, $2.75@4.65; oxen and stags, $3.00@4.25; bulls, $2.60@3.75; calves, $5.10@7.00; and stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.75.

Hogs—Some early sales showed hardly 5c decline, while the later market was 10c lower, and the finish generally 15c lower than Monday's best time. Receipts were about a third below expectations, but the size of the offerings cut no figure whatever, as packers seemed determined to force prices lower, and they went off too easy. Only half the regular packers were in the market, consequently about 5,000 were left in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.60@4.05; bulk, $3.80@3.90; light, $3.60@3.97½; bulk, $3.85@3.90; mixed, $3.60@4.02½; bulk, $3.85@3.90; pigs, $2.80@3.85; bulk, $3.00@3.60. The quality was only fair.

Sheep—The demand for sheep and lambs was fairly active at about former prices. Lambs sold at $4.00@6.50, including 2,600 Idaho and Utah, averaging 60@74 lbs, at $6.25; Western yearlings, 69@86 lbs, $4.40@5.00; native sheep, $3.25@4.80; and Westerns, $3.50@4.65.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market steady to strong; native steers, $4.25@5.35; Texas steers, $2.75@4.25; Texas cows, $2.35@3.50; native cows and heifers, $1.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@5.00; bulls, $2.75@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 10,500; market 5@10c lower, slow; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.80; heavies, $3.70@3.90; packers, $3.50@3.85; mixed, $3.50@3.80; lights, $3.45@3.70; Yorkers, $3.65@3.70; pigs, $3.15@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500; market steady; lambs, $3.00@6.00; muttons, $3.00@4.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900, including 1,000 Texans; natives firm; Texans steady to strong; native shipping steers, $4.50@5.40; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.60@5.20; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.90; Texas and Indian steers, $3.20@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.30. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5c lower; Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; packers, $3.80@3.95; butchers, $3.90@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market steady to firm. Native muttons, $3.50@4.25; lambs, $4.00@6.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700; market steady; native beef steers, $4.40@5.30; Western steers, $4.00@4.70; Texas steers, $3.70@4.30; cows and heifers, $3.30@4.15; stockers and feeders, $3.80@4.70. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market 10@15c lower; heavies, $3.60@3.75; mixed, $3.65@3.67½; light, $3.60@3.67½; bulk of sales, $3.65@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2,900; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.60@4.20; fair to choice Westerns, $3.50@4.10; common, $3.25@3.90; lambs, $4.00@5.70.

Available Supplies of Grain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's covering the principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday: Wheat, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease, 895,000 bu; Liverpool Corn Trade News, afloat for and in Europe, decrease, 2,400,000 bu; world's supply, total decrease, 3,295,000 bu. Corn, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease, 922,000 bu.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 5,000 bu.

Among the more important reductions, as given by Bradstreet's, not reported in the official visible supply statement, are the decreases of 100,000 bu at Minneapolis private elevators, 98,000 bu at Chicago private elevators, and 75,000 bu at Northwestern interior elevators.

The important gains, not otherwise reported, are in the increases of 115,000 bu at Louisville, 44,000 bu at St. Joseph, 42,000 bu at Galveston, and 40,000 bu at Fulton, N. Y.

The combined stock of wheat held at Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, and Seattle, Wash., shows an increase of 326,000 bu over last week.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The dry goods situation shows no startling change in any particular. There is the usual Tuesday dearth of mail orders but the buying by visiting representatives is still fairly heavy. The buying is dictated by the needs of dealers rather than by speculative motives on the part of purchasers, but it reached a fair average, even on this basis. Print cloths are still active in many grades. The sales last week are now estimated at about 200,000 pieces, which about offsets the production at Fall River. Extras are quoted at 2c and are none too strong at that figure, while odd goods show no change of moment. The unsettled state of the print cloth market has a depressing effect on the general market for all cotton goods. Export goods continue fairly active in all lines. The demand from the East is still quite heavy, and South American buyers are active in the market.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 9.—Credit balances, 96c. Certificates opened and closed with offers to sell cash oil at 95½c. No sales. Shipments, 78,603 brls. Runs, 90,056 brls.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The speculation of managers on the union situation and the coming semi-annual meeting at Niagara Falls is turning on the probable disposition of the large cities problem. A large faction predict a continuance of the dilatory tactics that have prevailed since the last meeting, but others do not believe the union can afford to shift the responsibility longer. There is a growing feeling that the union never will do anything with the large cities, and that the starts in that direction are mere feints, thrown out to keep a few of the recruits in line. A leading manager points out that the union is losing all the recruits it gained at the time of the Saratoga meeting, and doubts if any of them can be persuaded to enter the ranks again. Several realize that to complain is futile, unless there is more of a disposition on the part of the controlling faction to yield something to the others. By the conservative it is admitted that the contest at Niagara Falls will be severe. What officers will be chosen it is as yet too early to say. President Harbeck will probably be nominated for another term, as his administration is acceptable to the controlling faction.

After considerable deliberation the Home has at last signed the Philadelphia agreement, thus bringing the non-board officers of the Continental and the Germania into the ranks. Although a unanimous compact is hoped for the active manner in which the Millers', National, the Northwestern National, and the Milwaukee Mechanics are slashing rates promises to lead to trouble in the near future.

It is rumored that a liability and surety company is being organized at Philadelphia, with Richard F. Loper and his political associates at the head. The authority given for the rumor is one of the former officers of the defunct Guarantors.

No definite action is to be taken by the Columbus board on the fine levied against Henry O'Kane until Aug. 25. There is little change in the situation. So far all efforts to get Mr. O'Kane to pay the fine have been unavailing. His companies have been called on to bring him into line, but no action has been taken yet. The time limit has been extended another thirty days, so as to give Mr. O'Kane plenty of time to change his position. He declares he will not do so.

J. M. Sears of Cincinnati, O., is one of the foreign agents recently licensed by the Chicago Underwriters' association.

The figures of California fire losses show an increase for the six months just closed over the corresponding half of 1897 amounting to $252,000. The total up to June 30, 1898, was $2,560,899.

New York, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The appellate division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the verdict of a jury in favor of George E. Jacobs, who sued to recover from the Northwestern Life Assurance company of Chicago the amount of a policy upon the life of Gilbert E. Jacobs. The sole defense on the trial was the falsity of the answer of the deceased to a question contained in the application for the insurance. The answer was to the effect that former applications had not been rejected. The Appellate Court holds that the answers in the application were in the handwriting of the agent, that the deceased made full statement of his previous rejection to the agent, that he was not informed of the nature of the answers inserted in the application, and that the application was not read to him when he signed it.

The first annual meeting of the Underwriters' club was held today and the following governors were elected: Paul E. Rasor, Marshall S. Driggs, Louis Windmuller, J. W. Barley, William F. Moore, Louis V. Bright, Graham H. Brewer, Farnham Yardley, William R. Ecker, Charles E. Mellen, and Harry Hall. Mr. Rason will probably be chosen President. There are now 194 members, and it is expected that the club will open Oct. 1.

Howard P. Gray is the only non-resident member from Chicago.

The large fire insurance companies are preparing to increase their business in Porto Rico and Cuba, but the Philippines will probably be passed over for the present.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Trude—191010—George Nieman et al. vs. Solomon H. Schoninger et al.; on plea, $507.13.

Judge Burke—185860—American Nat. Bank of Nashville, Tenn., vs. R. A. Wells; by dedt., $2,957.64.

Decrees.

Judge Trude—5453—Woodward vs. Woodward; dec. div.—5389—Peters vs. Peters; same.—5528—Panos vs. Stanio; dec.—2877—Freese vs. Thompson; def. dec.—162207—Rose vs. Bell; dec. sale.—5065—Weiskopf vs. Campbell; same.—177265—Ag. Ins. Co. vs. Cook; def. dec.

Judge Burke—184883—Thomsen vs. Dunning; dec. sale.—184998—Strickland vs. Mupe; same.—4554—Winckler vs. Winckler; dec.—188746—Wernecke vs. Leonard; def. dec.—178556—Thomas vs. Housel; dec.—188278—Hamilton vs. Rawson; dec.—175752—Lester vs. Lester; dec.—181258—Burnahm vs. Parohman; dec.

Judge Gibbons—13369—McRae vs. McRae; dec.—13247—Krueger vs. Krueger; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Trude—Emergency business.

Judge Burke—Emergency business.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—9:30 a. m.—Motions of course. 10 a. m.—In re. 17350.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—No court this week.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—4720, 4631, 4609, 4614, 4615, 4625, 4633, 4649, 4660.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co.,
STOCKS AND BONDS,
Grain, Provisions & Cotton,
WESTERN UNION BLDG.,
128-148 Jackson Street.
Private wires to all principal markets.
Special attention invited to our Stocks and Bonds Department.

4% MONEY
We pass on SECURITY—NO DELAY. Special fund to loan at 4% where security is exceptionally good.
BUILDING LOANS
AT USUAL RATES.
KNOTT, LEWIS & CO
95 DEARBORN-ST.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000
78 MONROE STREET.
Issues TRAVELERS' CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

GOING TO ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE," "MAP OF ALASKA," "ALASKA EXCURSIONS," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.
Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY AT CURRENT RATES.
BANK OF COMMERCE,
184 LA SALLE-ST.

Newell C. Knight Reuben H. Donnelley
KNIGHT, DONNELLEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
BONDS STOCKS
MEMBER CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO NEW YORK
216 LA SALLE ST.

Branch Investment and Banking Office, 115 Monroe-st., near Dearborn.
F. G. LOGAN
4 B'd Trade, Chicago.
MEMBER
New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Bd. of Trade.
Bonds, Stocks, Provisions, Grain.

LOCOMOTIVES.
Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
SIMPLE OR COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES TO THEIR OWN DESIGNS OR TO SPECIFICATIONS.
Modernly Equipped Shops.
Annual Capacity 300 Locomotives.
Terms Made Satisfactory.
Correspondence Solicited.

MONEY 4% to 6%,
$1,000 and upward
loaned on Improved Property. Interest graded according to location, margin, and character of security. No delay.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
101 Washington St. Edgar M. Snow & Co.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR RELIABLE SPORTING NEWS.

CREDIT DUE TO SAMPSON.

CAPTAIN MAHAN DISCUSSES THE FIGHT WITH CERVERA.

Destruction of Spain's Fleet the Result of Carefully Matured Plans Carried Out with Persistency—Disposition of Ships Made by the Admiral—Effect of Unrelenting Watch—Attitude of Commodore Schley—Newspapers Said to Be Unfair.

The New York Sun prints the following letter addressed to it by Captain A. T. Mahan, the eminent naval authority, on the controversy which has been raging as to whether Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley is entitled to the credit for the destruction of Cervera's fleet:

To the Editor of the Sun—Dear Sir: In your issue of July 29 a correspondent asks: "Why did Nelson, second in command, receive the credit for Copenhagen if Schley is not to have it for Santiago?"

A better knowledge of history would have shown the essential difference between the two cases and have saved the question. At Copenhagen Nelson did not merely do the fighting. The entire conception of the method of attack was his, and by him was forced—the word is not too strong—upon a reluctant commander-in-chief. When the latter had yielded his consent a separate and decisive attack was made by Nelson, commanding a detachment from the main fleet, all movements of which detachment, including positions in order of battle, were prescribed by him. With the preliminary dispositions and the subsequent conduct of this detachment his commander-in-chief, Parker, had nothing to do, although within signal distance, beyond making the since historical signal to "withdraw from action," which Nelson refused to obey. It is to be added that, although Parker was not formally censured—as far, at least, as I know—he was recalled to England as soon as accounts of the battle were received there, Nelson being left in command in his place. A stronger implied censure than a recall of a commander-in-chief after such a victory is difficult to imagine.

Planned by Sampson.

At Santiago all dispositions prior to action, and for over a month before, were made by the commander-in-chief. The number of orders issued from time to time by him, for the enforcement of a close watch of the harbor's mouth, were published in the Washington Post of July 27, and, I presume, by other journals as well. There is strong ground for believing that Cervera's attempt to escape by day instead of by night—the incident of his conduct which has been most widely censured and most inexplicable—was due to the fact that the United States ships kept so close to the harbor mouth at night that a dash like his, desperate at best, had a better chance when the ships were at day distance. This was so stated, substantially, to Admiral Sampson by the Captain of the Colon. If so, the merit of this forcing the enemy to action under disadvantageous conditions—and it is one of the highest achievements of military art—belongs to the commander-in-chief.

It was the great decisive feature of the campaign from start to finish. Few naval authorities, I imagine, will dispute this statement.

It will be noted also, by comparing the report of Admiral Sampson, stating the disposition of the ships, with the report of Captain Cook, commanding the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship, that the United States ships chased and fought in the order, from left to right, established by Sampson.

There is in this no particular merit for the latter, beyond that in placing his two fastest ships, the Brooklyn and New York, on the flanks, he had made the best provision for heading off the enemy, which the Brooklyn so handsomely effected; but the fact that the ships chased as they stood shows that it was unnecessary for Schley to make a signal; and, in truth, from first to last, the second in command needed to make no signal of a tactical character, and made none, so far as is shown by his own report or that of the Captain of the ship. That is, the second in command exercised no special directive functions of the flag or general officer while the fighting lasted. In this there was no fault, for there was no need for signals; but the fact utterly does away with any claim to particular merit as the second in command, without in the least impairing the Commodore's credit, for his conduct was in all possible respects gallant and officer-like. So far as the plan is concerned the battle was fought on Sampson's lines, and, to quote Collingwood before Trafalgar, "I wish Nelson would stop signaling, for we all know what we have to do."

The second in command and the Captains before Santiago all knew what they had to do, and right nobly they all did it.

Decisive Feature in the Result.

But the distinctive merit of the series of events which issued in the naval battle of Santiago is that, so far as it appears, Cervera was forced to fight as he did on account of the unrelenting watch, through more than a whole moon, including its dark nights, maintained by Admiral Sampson. The writer has been told by a naval officer whose name he has not authority to mention, but who would be recognized as one of the most efficient of his mature years, and who had been off Santiago during part of that eventful month, that he regarded Sampson's watch of the harbor as the decisive feature in the great result. This neither ignores the merits of the Captains nor of the "man behind the gun," but the Captains and men behind the guns may be of the best, Colonels of regiments and privates of land warfare say, but vain are their valor and their skill if the commander-in-chief be wanting in either. "Better an army of stags led by a lion than an army of lions led by stags."

The phrase of the Washington Post, meant for a sneer, "Admiral Sampson wishes the American people to believe that things could not have happened otherwise, even if Admiral Sampson had been seventy, instead of seven, miles away," expresses an exact truth. With the wise and stringent methods laid down and enforced by the Admiral, it would not in the least have mattered, as things happened, with such ships and such Captains, had the commander-in-chief and second in command, either or both, been seventy miles away.

It is exactly with a fleet as with single ships. The merit of each Captain was not only, nor chiefly, that he handled and fought his ship admirably on the day of battle. His greatest merit was that when he took his ship into action it was so organized and trained that had he himself been been absent or struck dead by the first shot the ship would none the less have played its full part efficiently in the fight under its second in command.

Injustice to Sampson.

Few things in the observation of the writer have been more painful than the attempt of a portion of the press and of the public to rob Sampson of his just and painfully won dues. During the night hours of July 2 and 3, when there is strong reason to believe that Cervera, despite the full moon, wished to come out, the Commander-in-Chief, with the whole of his force, lay close to the harbor's mouth, and the Spanish attempt was deferred till day, when it might be supposed from their usual practice that the besieging vessels would be more distant, and, perhaps, off their guard. At 4 a. m., when day began to break, the Massachusetts, commanded by one of the most spirited officers in the service, silently withdrew to coal at Guantanamo, forty miles away. Half an hour before the enemy was discovered coming out the flagship New York also proceeded west. In doing this the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sampson, was obeying the specific and direct order of the Navy department, to confer personally with the Commander-in-Chief of the army. To this it was owing that, to use the words of Sampson's dispatch, the flagship "was not at any time within range of the heavy Spanish ships." Upon this circumstance, mortifying as a mere disappointment, that the ship, though pushed to its utmost speed, could not retrieve its disadvantage of position—incurred in obedience to orders of the Navy department—has been raised the shameful outcry, designed to deprive an eminent officer of the just reward of his toils.

The injustice is with many doubtless unintentional and unwitting. The same excuse can scarcely be made for the charge that the Admiral has grudged praise to his subordinates. Some Washington newspapers have in this matter been particularly vicious, and the Post of that city, in an editorial of July 31, is guilty of quoting from one para- [illegible] suppressing the following words in the succeeding paragraph:

"The commanding officers merit the greatest praise for the perfect manner in which they entered in this plan (of blockade) and put it into execution. The Massachusetts, which, according to routine, was sent that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others, had spent weary nights upon this work, and deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning."

Again, as regards action:

"When all the work was done so well, it is difficult to discriminate. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it—the Commodore in command of the Second Division, the Captains of the ships, their officers, and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive, and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had had got beyond range of their own forts."

If higher praise is expected, the only reply that can be made is that it is, historically, rarely given. When individual men are named, unless some conspicuous and unusual deed compels it, those passed over feel slighted, while, if each who has done his duty is individually named, all distinctive effect is lost. Those who doubt may examine the dispatches of men like Nelson and Farragut.

Schley's Attitude.

It would be improper to conclude without saying that there is not the slightest proof that Commodore Schley is in the least responsible for the malicious attempts made to depress Admiral Sampson, with a view to exalt the second in command. On the contrary, when they came to his ears he telegraphed to the Navy department (on July 10) his "mortification" at the fact, handsomely attributing the victory to the force under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic squadron, saying: "To him the honor is due." More than this, there is no occasion for him to say, nor need he have said, anything but for the obligation forced upon him by the indiscreet and ungenerous clamor of those posing as his friends from whom he might well pray to be saved.

So far as precedents may properly influence opinion in a matter of this kind, it is interesting as well as instructive to notice two other instances in the career of Nelson, for he was usually second in command, and was prone to come to the front, as at Copenhagen, not by the absence of his superior, but by his own initiative. At Cape St. Vincent Nelson, not being second, but third or fourth, of his own motion, without orders, took a step during the course of the battle which was the leading cause of its success and threw upon his own ship the largest single share in the whole fighting. Nevertheless, although for this he received ample recognition, official as well as public, the greater reward by far was rightly adjudged to his chief, whose ship was much less exposed, but to whose previous disposition and action it was owing that Nelson had the opportunity he so well improved.

At the Nile, Nelson, in seniority of flag rank upon the station, was again only third or fourth, but he was in sole command of a large detachment, 2,000 miles away from his nearest superior. The battle, therefore, was fought solely "off his own bat"; the decision to fight, the methods, and the actual fighting, were all his own. Nevertheless, although the Commander-in-Chief was absent in a full sense of the word, the fact that Nelson was not Commander-in-Chief was held, unjustly I think, to diminish his claim to reward. The reward, quite inadequate to the achievement, was the "highest," wrote the First Lord of the Admiralty, "that has ever been conferred upon an officer of your standing who was not Commander-in-Chief." This decision, therefore, was based on precedent, and throws light on the British practice and opinion—and in naval matters no nation has had wider experience—as to relative responsibilities and claims of Commanders-in-Chief and flag officers junior to them.

A. T. MAHAN, Captain (retired), U. S. N.
Washington, Aug. 5.

D. M. TRACY DROWNS IN CANADA.

Irving Park Man Loses His Life While Prospecting Along Seine River.

News has just reached Chicago of the drowning on Aug. 1 of David M. Tracy, son of Mrs. Ellen M. Tracy of Irving Park, near Mine Center, in the Rainy River region of Canada, where he, with two companions, was prospecting for gold. The accident occurred at one of the rapids in the Seine River, where the canoe in which they were descending the stream was upset. Mr. Tracy's companion succeeded in reaching shore, but for some reason he was unable to extricate himself. The body has not been recovered.

Mr. Tracy was a student at Ann Arbor in 1895-'96, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He left the university on the death of his father, and most of the time since had been engaged in mining and lumbering in the Rainy River region. At the time of the accident he had been fifty miles up the river, and was on his way back in a light canoe.

He was to have returned to Chicago on Aug. 15 to accept a position with a local mining and lumbering journal.

FOR ALCOHOLISM

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. P. P. Gilmartin, Detroit, Mich., says: "It is very satisfactory in its effects, notably in the prostration attendant on alcoholism."

HONOR THE POET-AUTHOR

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT TO FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Henry Watterson's Patriotic Address in Commemoration of the Composer's Work—Peculiar Circumstances Under Which "The Star Spangled Banner" Was Written—Inspiration of an All-Night Battle—Key's Granddaughter Aids at the Unveiling.

Frederick, Md., Aug. 9.—Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was honored today in this, his native city, by the dedication of a handsome monument erected to his memory.

The preliminary ceremonies included a parade in which military and civic organizations from all parts of the State took part, and which were witnessed by thousands of residents and visitors. The buildings along the line of march were gayly decorated with the national colors and festooned with bunting.

When the procession reached the foot of the monument the order of exercises was proceeded with. This included prayer, vocal and instrumental music, an oration by Henry Watterson of Kentucky, an address by Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, and an ode by Folger McKinsey of Baltimore.

The cord which released the drapery uncovering the monument was drawn by Miss Julia McHenry Howard, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

Mr. Watterson's Address.

Following is the substance of Henry Watterson's address:

"One cannot help thinking it something more than a mere coincidence that this monument is erected and that these services are held at a moment when not alone is the country engaged in foreign war but also at a moment when the words of Key's immortal anthem ring in the memory and start to the lips of all the people of all the States and sections of the union. But a little while ago this seemed a thing impossible of realization during the life of the generation of men which is passing away. Years of embittered civil strife, with their wounds kept open by years of succeeding political controversy, were never before thus ended; nor did ever a people so promptly obey the laws alike of reason, race, and nature, from which, as from some magic fountain, the American republic sprang.

Guidance of Divine Providence.

"Nothing in romance, or in poetry, surpasses the wondrous story of this republic. Why Washington, the Virginia planter, and why Franklin, the Pennsylvania printer? It was as clearly the inspiration of the Almighty as, a century later, was the faith of Lincoln in Grant, whom he had never seen and had reason to distrust. It was as clearly the inspiration of the Almighty as that, in every turn of fortune, God has stood by the republic; not less in the strange vicissitudes of the wars of the revolution and of 1812, than in those of the war of sections; in the raising up of Paul Jones and Perry, of Preble and Hull, when, discouraged upon the land, the sea was to send God's people messages of victory, and in the striking down of Albert Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson, when they were sweeping all before them. Inscrutable are the ways of Providence to man. Philosophers may argue as they will, and rationalism may draw its conclusions; but the mysterious power unexplained by either has, from the beginning of time, ruled the destinies of man.

"Mr. Key witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry at the time of the British advance on Baltimore. During the night the conception of the poem began to form itself in Key's mind. With the early glow of the morning, when the long agony of suspense had been turned into the rapture of exultation, his feeling found expression in completed lines of verse, which he wrote upon the back of a letter he happened to have in his possession.

Future of the Republic.

"The problems of the constitution and the union solved, the past secure, turn we to the future; no longer a huddle of petty sovereignties, held together by a rope of sand; no longer a body of mercenary shopkeepers worshiping rather the brand upon the dollar than the eagle on the shield; no longer a brood of provincial laggards hanging with bated breath upon the movements of mankind, afraid to trust themselves away from home, or to put their principles to the test of progress and of arms; but a nation, and a leader of nations; a world power which durst face imperialism upon its own ground with republicanism, and with it dispute the future of civilization. It is the will of God; let not man gainsay. Let not man gainsay until the word of God has been carried to the furthermost ends of the earth; not until freedom is the heritage of all his creatures; not until the blessings which he has given us are shared by his people in all lands; not until Latin licentiousness, fostered by modern wealth and culture and art, has been expiated by fire, and Latin corruption and cruelty have disappeared from the government of men; not until that sober-suited Anglo-Saxonism which, born at Runnymede, was to end neither at Yorktown nor at Appomattox, has made, at one and the same time, another map of Christendom and a new race of Christians and yeomen, equally soldiers of the sword and of the cross, even in Africa and in Asia, as we have made them here in America. Thus, and thus alone, and wherever the winds of heaven blow, shall fly the spirit if not the actuality of the blessed symbol we have come here this day to glorify."

Character of the Monument.

The height of the pedestal is 14 feet 9 inches, and its breadth at the base is 15 feet, making the base 45 feet in circumference. It is exceedingly simple in design save for a band of carving around the base of the die and a band of stars under the cornice, the sculptor having devoted more time and study to the simplicity and harmony of its outline than to florid elaboration. Nevertheless, the whole effect of the design is one of elaboration owing to its sculptors. These consist of a bronze statue, nine feet high, surmounting the granite pedestal—a portrait of Francis Scott Key.

Key is represented on shipboard "By the dawn's early light," and upon the band that girdles the pedestal beneath his feet is the inscription, "'Tis the Star Spangled Banner," which certifies that these were the words that inspired his soul when he discovered that "The flag is still there." His attitude is one of exultation and inspiration.

PASTOR HALSEY TO BE TRIED FOR DRUNKENNESS.

His Case Comes On at Janesville Today, but Eventually Will Be Carried to Conference—Earnest Efforts Being Made on Both Sides.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—At Janesville tomorrow will commence the sensational trial of the Rev. Sabin Halsey, who is chrged with being so drunk while in Racine that he was arrested by the police and put in the lockup.

The Rev. Mr. Halsey has been the assistant pastor of the Court Street Methodist Church at Janesville, and the trial will take place there on that account. It will be before a jury of five ministers of the Janesville district, who will report their findings to the conference to be held later at Waupun.

It is a case which will certainly have to be settled by the conference, and will probably go before the open meeting of that body instead of being settled behind closed doors by a trial board. The evidence for the prosecution seems strong and will include the statements of Officer Schumacher, who arrested the preacher, Deputy Sheriff Mutter, who locked him up, and Chief of Police Johnson, who interviewed him.

In spite of the story told by these people Mr. Halsey's friends are doing their best to obtain evidence that he was sick at the time, and that his malady might have been confounded with drunkenness.

The Rev. T. Dewitt Peake of Beloit will defend Mr. Halsey, and has already taken testimony in Milwaukee, Racine, and Pleasant Prairie. The prosecution is to be conducted by the Rev. George W. White, at one time pastor of the Sherman Street Methodist Church in this city.

STATE BOARD LOSES ITS CASE.

Dentist Thomas W. Baird Defeats the Attempt of Authorities to Make Him Pay $50 Fee.

In the case of the State Board of Dental Examiners against Thomas W. Baird, who recently sued the board for $100,000 damages, Justice Foster yesterday decided against the board in its attempt to collect a $50 license fee from the dentist. The outcome of the hearing is regarded as important by Attorney Edgar L. Jayles, who represents Baird. The damage suit is for alleged conspiracy on the part of the board to collect illegally a $50 fee from the dentist. According to the testimony Baird came to Chicago on May 1 and consequently under the law could not have been compelled to file his board certificate, taken out in Warren County a few weeks before, until Nov. 1. Baird alleges he paid his fee and filed his certificate with the County Clerk on Aug. 1, but nevertheless was sued by the State board.

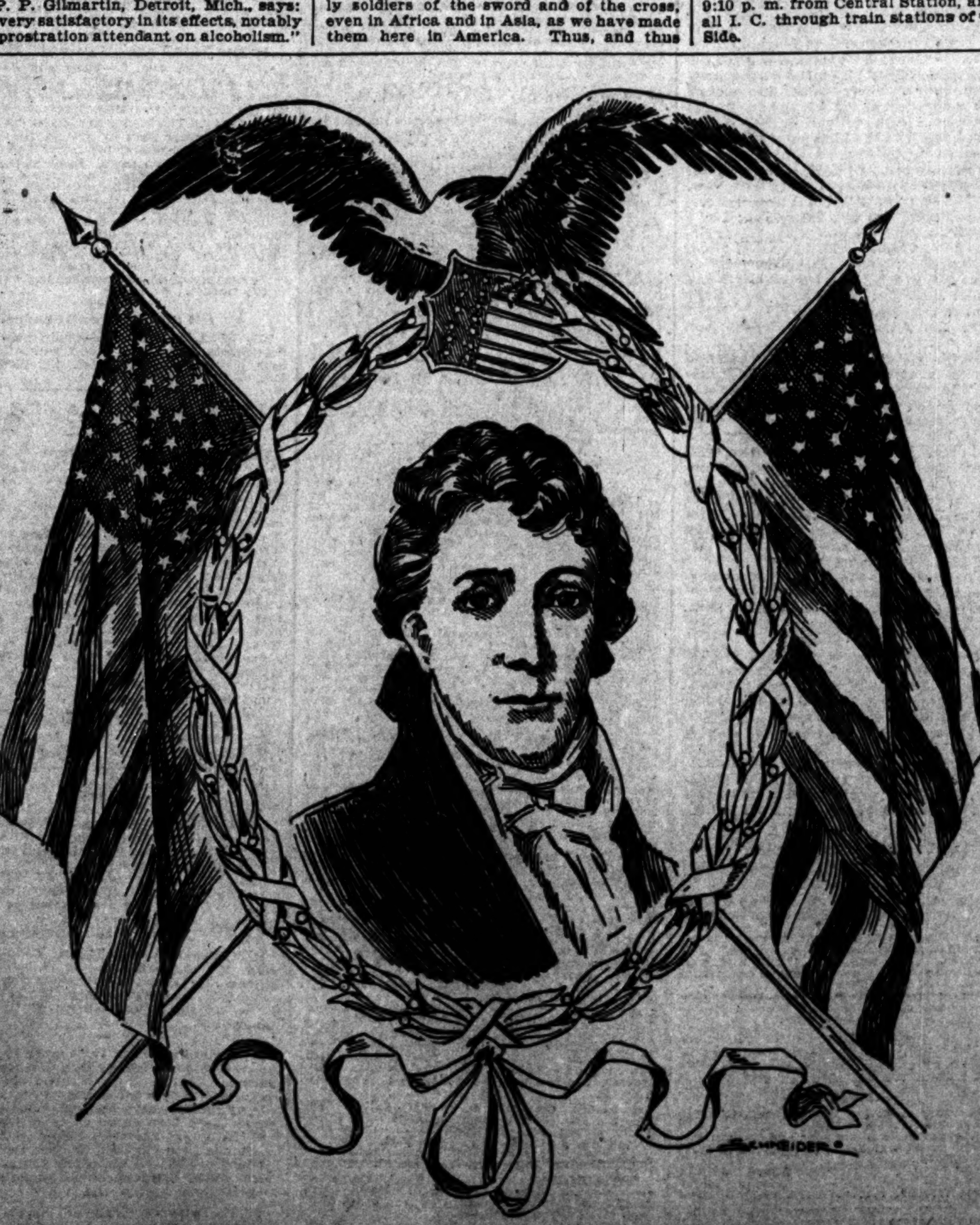
SLAG VICTIMS ARE BURIED.

Long Line of Laborers Follows the Three Bodies to the Cemetery—Inquest on Thursday.

The three victims of the slag explosion at the South Chicago steel mills on Saturday were buried yesterday. The largest funeral seen in South Chicago in years followed the bodies to West Hammond, where they were interred. The members of the Polish and Hungarian societies to which the dead men belonged marched in full regalia, followed by hundreds of laborers headed by a band. The inquest, which was to have been held during the day, was postponed until Thursday afternoon.

The Bull in the China Shop.

That legendary bull in the china shop probably somewhat confused the shopkeeper, particularly if the bull was mad. There need be no confusion as to the Illinois Central's through sleeping car and free reclining chair car Chicago to Springfield. They leave daily at 9:10 p. m. from Central Station, and stop at all I. C. through train stations of the South Side.



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

[Author of "The Star Spangled Banner," whose monument in Mount Olivet Cemetery was unveiled yesterday.]

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

NORTHWESTERN TO DISCONTINUE DENVER EXCESS FARES.

Change Will Become Effective on Sunday, and Other Roads Are Expected to Issue Similar Notices—Limited Schedules Likely to Be Lengthened—Wisconsin Central Bondholders Invited to Unite to Protect Their Interests—May Hasten Reorganization.

Excess fares on the fast trains between Chicago and Denver will soon be a thing of the past. The Chicago and Northwestern railroad gave notice yesterday that beginning on next Sunday it will abolish excess fares on its Colorado special trains in both directions. Although official announcement has not been made yet by any of the other roads running fast trains between Chicago and Denver, it is quite certain that they also will abolish excess fares.

It is probable that to avoid serious trouble with roads which are not in a position to run fast trains the time of the "limited" trains on the Burlington, Rock Island, and Northwestern will be lengthened. This excess fare scheme has proved to be an exceedingly costly luxury to the Chicago-Denver lines. Few passengers cared to pay the extra $4 for the sake of making a few hours' quicker time. Most people going to Denver are tourists and prefer to ride on slower trains and stop off at all points of interest.

R. Winthrop & Co. have issued a circular to the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Wisconsin Central stating that the trustee has begun foreclosure proceedings and that the firm invites the bondholders to unite to protect their interest. This step is regarded as a protest against the extraordinary delay in submitting a reorganization plan and may have the effect of hastening a settlement of the constantly increasing difficulties of the road.

Boston and Albany Earnings.

The Boston and Albany railroad is the only first-class line which did not do as well this year as last. Its gross earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, show an increase of $126,943, but owing to increased expenses a decrease of $9,984, as compared with a year ago, is the result. The company, however, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable on Sept. 30, to stockholders of record on Sept. 3.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association lines for the following occasions: National Hay association, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9 to 11, from all Central, New England, and Southeastern Passenger association points; National Council Daughters of America, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15 to 20, from all Central association points; Knights Templar seventeenth annual conclave, Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 23 to 25, from points in Indiana and Central association points in Kentucky, and from Findlay, Van Wert, and Lima, O.; Wholesale Merchants' board, Cleveland, O., Aug. 25 to Sept. 2, from all Central association points; Knights of the Golden Eagle, Grand Castle of Ohio, Ironton, O., from points in Ohio only.

Gross earnings of the Wabash for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were $13,198,459, against $11,526,785 for the year previous, an increase of $1,671,674. Net earnings for the year were $3,893,670, against $3,547,616 for the previous year, an increase of $346,054. The net earnings of the Wabash for the month of June decreased $29,372.

Reduced Rates to Omaha.

Western roads have adopted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points within a radius of 150 miles of Omaha, and of one fare plus $2 from all points outside that radius for the national dental meetings to be held at Omaha from Aug. 25 to Sept. 3. The rate applicable from Chicago will be $14.75; from Peoria, $13.25; and from St. Louis, $13.50.

Chicago-St. Paul and Chicago-Omaha lines put in effect reduced passenger rates yesterday. The rate between Chicago and St. Paul will be $8, and between Chicago and Omaha $9.25. Chicago-Kansas City rates still remain at $10, but it is probable that the Omaha rate will be met in a day or two.

Commissioner Donald of the Central Passenger association has been granted a vacation of six weeks in consideration of his able and efficient services during the last few years. He has decided to spend the time in Europe, and left for New York last evening to embark next Saturday on the steamer Etruria.

John M. Chesbrough, formerly General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, has been appointed joint agent for the occasion of the conclave of the Knights Templar at Pitsburg.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Charters for over a million bushels of grain failed to weaken the market, and rates held steady at 1¼ cents on wheat and 1¼c on corn to Buffalo. Not since the season began has the grain trade been in as good shape as it now is, and vesselmen are feeling correspondingly hopeful of a good business and paying rates for the fall. Charters—To Buffalo: J. C. Lockwood, A. P. Wright, Venice, Lansing, Yakima, Spokane, corn. To Port Huron: Sachem, New Orleans, Germania, Hayward, corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal continues active, though shippers are not as successful as they had anticipated in securing tonnage. Many of the boats coming down were chartered several days ago. Cargoes destined for certain ports actually go begging. The improvement in the canal trade has been marked for a day or two. Of the twenty-nine boats which cleared today twenty-five carried grain.

CLEVELAND, O.—There is no change in the freight situation. Coal tonnage is wanted, and for some ports shippers are unable to get boats. Charters—Coal: Josephine, Parker, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 25 cents.

Vessel Movements.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Samoa.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Drake, Teutonia, Ramapo.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Coal—Presley, Redington, Milwaukee.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Aurora, 3:50 p. m.; Maria Martin, 9.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Pahlow. Cleared—Lumber—Newland, Chicago.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Coal—Linden, Ashland. Light—Orton, Two Harbors.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Empire City, Maton, Malta, Two Parkers, Lake Erie.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Trevor. Cleared—Light—Crescent City, Fritz, Bell, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Lindsay, Peck, Tasmania, Milwaukee; Vance, Lake Erie ports.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Vulcan, Thomson, Celtic, Dundee, Hartnell. Cleared—Coal—Gratwick, Duluth.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—E. A. Shores, Canisteo consort. Cleared—Ore: Krupp, Linn, Wade, Pentland, Ketcham.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Germanic, Emma Hutchinson, Maumee Valley. Cleared—Coal: Hope, Fitzpatrick, Duluth.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Phenix, Schlesinger, Ericsson, Siemens. Cleared—Hoyt, Superior; London, Chicago; Italia, Aurora, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Schroeder, 8 a. m.; Butters, 4 p. m. Up—Mills, 3 a. m.; Markham, 3 p. m.; Hickox, 5; Soper, 8.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Kirby, Gilbert, Emily, O'Neill, Wallula. Cleared—Coal: Thomas Parker, Milwaukee. Light: Aurania, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Harold, Iron Duke consort, coal, Chicago; Glengarry consort, Fort William; Langdon. Down—Rugee, Averill.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Stafford, Manhattan, Maryland, Massachusetts. Cleared—Niko, Escanaba; Sands, Butcher Boy, Manistee; Palmer, Buffalo.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Magnetic, Case. Cleared—Pontiac, Conneaut; Wadena, Fairport; Ketcham, Owen, Michigan, Ashtabula; Wawatam, Cleveland.

DETROIT, Mich.—While rounding to at Mullen's coal dock, the steamer Sitka picked up a log in its wheel, breaking a bucket. Diver Quinn removed the opposite one, and the steamer departed tonight for its destination.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Mills, Knapp, Edwards consort, Lycoming, Sevona, Neilson, Holley, Mohawk, Fulton, Mecosta, Ashland. Departed—Hundred Fifteen, Two Parkers, Pentland, Shores, Ashland, light; Sheldon, Cumberland, Stephenson, Merida, Cort, Corliss, Russell, Sam Mitchell, Nimick, Antrim, Carrington, Lake Erie, ore; Argo, Schoolcraft, Lake Erie, lumber; Northern King, Buffalo, flour.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Arthur Orr, 11:40 last night; Hadley, 12:30 a. m.; Tower, 4; Plankinton, 4:40; Hesper, 5:10; Rosedale, 7:15; Flint, 7:40; Masaba, Buffalo, 8; Mary Boyce, 8:40; Raleigh and consort, 10:30; Charles Eddy, 11; Spokane, 11:10; Tuscarora, 11:40; Robert Mills, 11:50; Arthur Orr, 12:30 p. m.; Christie, Sonsmith, 3:40; Hennepin, Katahdin, 6:20; German, 7:40. Down—Brazil, 10:40 last night; Corsica, midnight; St. Lawrence, 1 a. m.; C. H. Green and consorts, 5:50; Susquehanna, 8; Whitaker and consort, 10:30; Corona, 11:40; James, 2 p. m.; Marion, 5:30; Neff, 6:30; W. B. Morley, 6:50. Arrived—Dahlia. Calm, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Black Rock, 9:15 last night; Pioneer, 1:20 a. m.; Mahoning, 1:30; Globe, Street and consorts, 6; Ira Owen, Scott and barge, 8:15; Westford and barges, 9; Maritana, Pope, 10:30; Lincoln, 11; Naples, 2:10 p. m.; Wyoming [small], 6:20; Senator, 8:30. Down—Linden, 9:20 last night; Wallula, 10:40; Sitka, Yukon, 11:30; Syracuse, 12:15 a. m.; Sibley and consort, 1:15; Gilbert, 2:30; H. J. Johnson, 5:15; Russia, Cuba [Canadian], 5:30; Sacramento, Abel, Abyssinia, Law, 6:30; Fay, 6:40; Mohegan, Mingoe, 8; Bermuda, Grampian, 8:15; Rome, 8:30; Davidson, 10; George Stone, Parnell, 11:30; S. C. Hall and barges, Spencer, Pennington, 11:30; McVittie, Pilgrim, 12:15 p. m.; Germania, Hutchinson, 12:45; Ryan, 1; Sachem and consorts, Ogemaw and barges, 1:10; Choctaw, 2:10; City, 8:40; [illegible] Sigel, Mabel Wilson, 9.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Moran, Uganda, 11 last night; [illegible]

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—R. Campbell, Garden Bay; City of Chicago, Escanaba; [illegible]

Cleared—Merchandise—Rochester, Schuylkill, [illegible]

BIG TRUST DEED IS FILED.

Peavey Grain Company's Property Made Security for $500,000 Bonds Held by H. B. Walker.

A trust deed was filed for record yesterday from the Peavey Grain company to Herbert B. Walker, securing the payment of $500,000 of 5 per cent bonds, to run ten years. The bonds are secured on the property recently bought by the Peavey company from the Chicago-O'Neill Grain company at South Chicago.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1898: [illegible]

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday: [illegible]

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING WERE LICENSED TO INCORPORATE yesterday at Springfield by the Secretary of State: [illegible]

MINES AND MINING.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

[illegible]

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

[illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

[illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—FOR A LARGE DEPARTMENT store, a first-class upholstery salesman and designer; good salary to right party. Must have experience. Apply Thursday morning to L. S. DONALDSON, Leland Hotel.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED IN THE GROCERY line of business, to travel for old established house on good territory; state age, reference, and experience in the goods. Address C N 33, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — ENERGETIC; SCHOOL SUPplies; country work; $100 salary and extras. Postoffice Box 214, Chicago.

SALESMEN—TO SELL FANCY HAMPERS AND baskets; references. K 844, Tribune.

SALESMEN—5 CIGAR SALESMEN FOR CITY; big inducements. Room 35, 90 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—SPECIALLY QUALIFIED TO call on milk dealers. 713, 167 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—GOOD, ACTIVE SALESMEN ON garbage cans. DORN, 54 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—CALL BET. 8 AND 9 A. M. OR 5 and 6 p. m., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 411.

YOUNG MAN—FOR DRESS GOODS SALESman. FISHER, MYERS & CO., Ottawa, Ill.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT BOY FOR OFFICE WORK; APply with references; salary $3 week. Address K 810, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—STATE AGE AND REFERences. Address in own handwriting, K 824, Tribune office.

Trades.

COOK—RESTAURANT CHEF COOK; ALSO head waiter; also runner. 400 State-st.

DRAFTSMAN—MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. 306 Great Northern Building.

FREIGHT CAR BUILDERS—AT PULLMAN car works, Pullman, Ill.

IRON WORKERS—AT ONCE, 25 FIRST-CLASS ornamental iron workers; steady work; highest wages. Apply by letter or personally, Pittsburg Ornamental Iron Works, 249 Washington-av., Allegheny, Pa.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; THIS IS best season to begin; 8 weeks completes; catalogue mailed free. MOLER'S Barber College, Clark and Van Buren-sts.

SAUSAGEMAKER—AN A1 SAUSAGEMAKER for the country; state experience and salary wanted. Address K 852, Tribune office.

House Servants.

MAN AND WIFE—WITHOUT CHILDREN—man for housework, woman cook and laundress; country place; references required. Flat 50 Potomac, 3000 Michigan-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—GOOD, FOR THE SUBURBS; must be good driver; able to milk; references required. Address K 860, Tribune office.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS; MUST FURNISH references. Address K 853, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—A1 MAN; $15. STENOGRApher, speaking French; $65. Bill clerks, $9-$65. 513, 106 La Salle-st.

MEN—OUT OF WORK, CALL 199 CLARK, 2D floor. Stroup's Mercantile Agency.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER — Young man, under 20 years, in factory. Address J 558, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

DENTIST—TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A good corner office; terms can be arranged. Address C N 1, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED, to secure and manage first-class solicitors for high grade investments. B E 607, Tribune.

MAN—TO JOIN ALASKA EXPEDITION. CALL before 1 p. m. R. 51, 84 Adams-st.

MARKER—IN LARGE WHOLESALE GENERal merchandise house, first-class man with good references; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address K 605, Tribune office.

MEN—TWO, TO SELL TYPEWRITER SUPplies. R. HERBST CO., 221 5th-av.

PACKERS—IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND tinware house, must be experienced and have A1 references; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address K 604, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OUTSIDE WORK WITH real estate firm; good chance for increase. Address X P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT LADY BOOKkeeper; one experienced in installment furniture house; bonds and reference required. Call 1837 and 1839 State-st.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST-CLASS LADY BOOKkeeper. Address K 613, Tribune office.

GIRL—OFFICE, TO DO ADDRESSING; $4. 1108, 356 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

COOK—COMPETENT. CALL MONDAY, 4131 Drexel-blvd.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS; references. 3747 Langley-av.

GIRL—YOUNG GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY FOR general housework. 441 S. Normal Parkway.

GIRL—GERMAN OR SWEDE SERVANT GIRL; $3 per week; 3 in family. 486 42d-pl., 2d floor.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD, STRONG GIRL; NO washing; $5. MRS. WRIGHT, 5509 Monroe-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3848 Vincennes-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3114 S. Park-av.

NURSE GIRL—COMPETENT; GERMAN; REFerences required. 1906 Indiana-av.

WOMAN—TO DO OFFICES OR WORK BY THE day. Apply 541 39th-st., cor. of Indiana-av., Flat D.

WOMAN—WASH, IRON, HOUSEWORK, BY the day; reference. 3335 Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

OLD LADY—RESPECTABLE, CARE FLAT, room and board. 198 E. Illinois-st.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD PENMAN........$10
Stenographer, Remington, West Side.......10
King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — LADY STENOGRAPHER-bookkeeper; competent, attractive, accommodating; to leave city. Address, with personal and professional particulars, K 620, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY FOR SMITH-Premier; salary $6; only experienced need apply. Address, with references, K 617, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—TO DO ADDRESSING ON Remington typewriter. $1.25 per thousand. Room 11, 96 5th-av.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—TO WRAP BOTTLES; EXPERIENCED. Biggs Mfg. Co., 118 Michigan-st.

LADIES—AT ONCE, 3 WELL-DRESSED REfined ladies, experienced ticket sellers. MISS OWEN, 606 Schiller Bldg.

MODEL—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK MODEL by wholesale cloak house. K 874, Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MODELS, PARTLY DRAPED, graceful girlish figure; description. Address K 866, Tribune office.

WAITRESS AND CASHIER—EXPERIENCED restaurant; good place. 400 State-st.

WOMAN—WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE RUNning steam washing machines; permanent place for right person. Apply at 768 W. Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS TO make big money selling "Dewey's Victory," our latest 25c book; authentic description and many original full page illustrations of this greatest naval battle; great seller; circulars and terms by return mail. Address BARCLAY & CO., publishers, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "SELF-INTERpreting Bible" and books on installment payments; no delivering or collecting; cash salary paid agents weekly. Address, stating salary desired, experience, name, and number of books sold, N. D. Thompson Publishing Co., St. Louis.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $50 A WEEK; greatest agents' seller ever invented; both canvassing and general agents needed; full particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—FOR OUR NAVAL WAR WITH Spain; splendidly illustrated; only authentic book to be published; free outfit now ready; act quick. National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

DRESSMAKING.

MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITting, and finishing taught; perfect fitting patterns 50c. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 1, 1898.—Public notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Sargent & Lundy, has been this day dissolved by withdrawal therefrom of Mr. Martin J. Insull. Messrs. Frederick Sargent and Ayres D. Lundy have taken over the assets and have assumed all the liabilities and obligations of the said copartnership, and will continue the engineering business as heretofore under the same firm name of SARGENT & LUNDY. All moneys due to the old copartnership should be paid to, and all claims against it will be settled by said Frederick Sargent and Ayres D. Lundy, constituting the new firm of Sargent & Lundy, at their office in the Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

FREDERICK SARGENT.
AYRES D. LUNDY.
MARTIN J. INSULL.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—ROOMS IN EXCHANGE FOR JANitor service; references. Address 4329 Cottage Grove-av.

HAVE $430 TAPESTRY, MINERAL WATER, etc.; want typewriter, etc. K 611, Tribune.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal 297.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

OMAHAS, COLUMBIANS, ALL KINDS OF stamps, albums, coins. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

YORKSHIRES—HANDSOME 12-LB. MALE for service; reasonable. C E 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS [illegible] druggists; one gives relief.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

107 37TH-ST., THE ANDERSON—PLEASANTly located three and four unfurnished and one three-room furnished suite, with private baths, all fronting Ellis Park; table first-class; near cable and I. C.

LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED, OUTSIDE room or suite; refined surroundings; home table; near both I. C. and cable; reasonable. Address K 839, Tribune office.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE GRAYLOCK—EVerything new and modern; fine table; hotel accommodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

69 E. 23D-ST.—2 BLOCKS FROM LAKE, COR. Prairie-av. and 23d-st.—Elegant rooms or suites; board optional; widow's home.

A YOUNG LADY CAN FIND A PLEASANT home in a private family; South Side. Address K 880, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM, FURnished homelike rooms; gentlemen only. 17 East Congress-st.

2049 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; reasonable rate during summer; day board.

3007 GROVELAND-AV.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS and board; near lake, cable, Ill. Cent.

2978 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board; private residence; large grounds; refs.

3012 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

2979 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR; running water; every convenience.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MAISON-DU-NORD, NEAR DIvision and Shore drive; residence locality—First-class family house; low prices.

349 DEARBORN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room with board.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with homelike board; $4 and $4.50 per week.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS. EXcellent table, reasonable.

406 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME COOL ROOMS, choice location; walking distance; reasonable.

West Side.

361 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms; modern conveniences; excellent table.

Hotels.

HOTEL LA VITA—
American and European plans—
10 minutes' walk from down-town—
Everything first-class—
Elevator service—
125 rooms, elegantly furnished.
Location the best in the city; near lake.
We are making special low prices for the SUMMER.
Special rates to transients.
GEORGE WILSON, Prop.,
Cor. Chicago and Dearborn-avs.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER Goethe-st.—Rooms double and single, with private bath, porcelain tub; luxuriously furnished; electric light; hardwood floors; hotel service.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families; gentlemen and transients.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN FURNISHED ROOM; LAdy or gent. 3058 Calumet, F. 14.

TO RENT—1836 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms, hall bedroom.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, LIGHT, DESIRABLE rooms, single or en suite, to reliable party; steam; private family. 98 Ogden-av., Flat N.

North Side.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO-ST., COOL FRONT double and single rooms; porcelain bath; every convenience.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM WITH OR WITHout board, near Lincoln Park. 278 Belden-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN, COMfortable room without board, with private family; suburban part of city preferred. Address, with terms, K 838, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, between Jackson and Washington, west of Rockwell; references. Address A M 428, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, GENTLEMAN; $20; 47th to 50th-sts., east of Drexel. 802, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN STONE-FRONT CORNER house, near south end Lincoln Park, 8 rooms; very cheap. Apply in store, 681 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—MODERN 12-ROOM house with all conveniences, furnished or unfurnished; choice corner lot; good barn. Owner called East. GARDNER READ, agt., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE GROVELAND, S. W. CORNER Groveland-av. and 31st-st., 5, 6, and 7 room flats, $30 and $50, including electric lights day and night, passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerator service; finished throughout in oak, including polished floors; one block to Illinois Central and cable cars; manager at building day and evening. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
IN THE DE LEON,
229-231 42D-ST.,
NEAR DREXEL-BLVD.
EIGHT LARGE ROOMS, STRICTLY MODERN, EXTRA DESIRABLE; SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM; CHOICEST LOCATION; TELEPHONE.
Apply on premises.

TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st., $10 to $25 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, Recr.

TO RENT—THE ARLINGTON, S. E. CORNER Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., 4-story brick building; 5-room flats, all overlooking the boulevard; $20 to $25; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hardwood finish, mantels, porcelain tubs, laundries, storerooms, etc. Janitor, Flat 17, east entrance, on 41st-st.

TO RENT—THE FLEUR DE LIS, 3606 WABASH-av.; none finer; 4-room flats; two vacant; stone front, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sideboards, refrigerators, hardwood finish, polished floors; all outside rooms; best service; see janitor. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED apartments, 3 and 5 rooms, in the "Gerald," 26th and State-sts.; "fireproof," elevator, janitor, gas ranges, refrigerators; "reduced rent"; $16 to $22; 15 minutes to city via Alley L or cable. Tel. S. 1,027. Agent at building.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BLDG., 3 AND 4-room flats; rooms light and airy; location convenient to business; steam heat, gas range, etc. Apply at 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—5 TO 7 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, n. w. cor. 42d and Berkeley-av.; $27½ up. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2 TO 3-room flats; $10 to $15; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitors; private storerooms. 2829 Calumet.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—4-ROOM FURnished flat. 6056 Monroe-av., flat K.

TO RENT—7-ROOM NEWLY FURNISHED 2d flat; modern; cheap. 3754 Wabash-av.; owner.

TO RENT—6048 MONROE-AV., 2D FLAT, 7 rooms; $20. 400, 113 Adams-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—872 TO 880 JACKSON-BLVD., COR. Leavitt, elegant new flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sideboards, refrigerators, janitor service, etc.

TO RENT—11 S. LINCOLN, 7 R., $18.
128 Warren, 5 rooms; choice; $20.
277 Ogden-av., 4 rooms; elegant; $12.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SIX-ROOM flat; also barn; references. 1348 Jackson-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS, NORTH SIDE, ONE BLOCK from south end Lincoln Park; 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; electric light, steam heat, hot water supplied free; $20 to $45; hardwood finish, polished floors, ice boxes, gas range, shades, screens, etc. Apply store, 681 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—465 DEARBORN-AV., 8 ROOM apartment; elevator, steam; all conveniences; reduced to $50; paper to suit. Call janitor.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE DRUG STORE SITE; NEW store, cor. 61st-st. and Indiana-av., in a rapidly growing neighborhood; near the parks and elevated road, electric line on 61st-st. and one to be built on Indiana-av. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE 114 E. 43D-ST., EXCEPtional location for gents' or ladies' tailor, barber, news, fair, or any other business not now in bldg. Will pay you to investigate. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st.
SEYMOUR MORRIS,
Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW STEAM-HEATED STORE, 794 47th-st., nr. Indiana; 2 electric lines, L station. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE WITH FLAT; STEAM, HOT water; good location for plumber, hardware, or shoe dealer. 3537 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE AT 51 JACKSON-st., near State. Apply on premises.

West Side.

TO RENT—FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE—
A fine new 6-story and basement brick store, on West Lake-st., half a block east of Durand & Kasper's, price reasonable to good tenant.
CHAS. T. BOAL, 95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES, N. E. COR. DEARBORN and Monroe-sts., opposite 1st Nat'l. Bank; all conveniences; moderate rents. Apply R. 204.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN WELL FURNISHed real estate office; lawyer preferred; good light. Room 610, 115 Dearborn-st.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK—
Northwest corner Throop-st. and river; one of the most desirable docks in the city for lumber, coal, iron, or stone yard, or for a convenient warehouse. CHAS. T. BOAL, 95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—467 TO 473 DEARBORN-AV., 47 rooms, newly rebuilt; first-class family hotel; steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, porcelain bath; open plumbing. Call 473 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL WALDORF, 1825 WABASH-av.; 40 rooms; [illegible].
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL. — 8,000 square feet; steam heat and unlimited power.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873.

147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

MAKER OF FINE PIANOFORTES.

We offer for sale the following second-hand pianos. Every instrument is in thorough repair, some are practically new; all kinds of natural light wood casings; no misrepresentations. Every piano guaranteed to be as represented, or money cheerfully refunded.

$125 buys Decker & Son upright.
$125 buys Wheelock upright.
$125 buys Emerson upright.
$125 buys Estey upright.
$100 buys Pease upright.
$100 buys Bradford upright.
$100 buys Kimball upright.
$75 buys Smith upright.
$75 buys Weser Bros. upright.
$115 buys Behr Bros. upright.
$140 buys Kranich & Bach upright.
$135 buys Wegman upright.
$145 buys Hallet & Davis upright.
$150 buys Adam Schaaf upright.
$145 buys Julius Bauer upright.
$165 buys Decker Bros. upright.
$25, $35, and $45 each for good square pianos.
$35, $45, and $55 each fine new organs.

WE SELL ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

To Rent—$3 and $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

A BOARD OF PIANO AND ORGAN EXPERTS.

No board of judges selected to pass upon the relative merits of musical instruments at any international exposition has ever contained as many experts as are constantly employed in the five large Kimball factories.

Men with years of experience in leading factories of the world and recognized authorities in their respective departments are in charge of every detail of construction of the KIMBALL PIANOS, KIMBALL REED ORGANS, and KIMBALL PIPE ORGANS.

All the component parts are made in the Kimball factories, and no imperfection in material or workmanship is allowed a place in a Kimball instrument.

Hence the approval of the world's most eminent musicians and the award for "SUPERLATIVE MERIT" at the WORLD'S FAIR, an honor not accorded any other musical instrument.

Plain figures on all instruments and the selling price to one and all alike. Easy payments accepted.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT PIANOS RENTED during the past season at exceptionally low prices; some are nearly new; we will guarantee all to be in good condition; special bargains in second-hand pianos of various makes.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.
The CHICKERING is the really great piano.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN STANDARD PIANOS; Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Fischer, Hallet & Davis, and many other makes, at $110, $145, and up; cheap at double the price; fully guaranteed; $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE—
Your chance to save money on a piano or organ; odd styles; new at ½ price.
Factory Boston. Established 1839.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Mfgs.,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE—
Organs, $10 and up; pianos $30 and up; easy terms.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Mfgs.,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

$250—PARLOR GRAND OF PROMINENT EASTern make; also a number of other fine instruments at prices seldom or never before approached. LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

ELEGANT $550 DECKER BROS.' UPRIGHT piano, just as good as new, for $275; great bargain.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

CHOICE OF 12, SPECIAL MAKES, UPRIGHT pianos to clear out one of our smaller salesrooms at once; offered this week at the nominal price of $130 each. LYON & HEALY, 199 Wabash-av.

$225, KNABE UPRIGHT; ROSEWOOD CASE; tone and action practically good as new; offered at a clearing sale price. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FULL SIZE $500 HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT, good as new, $250; chance of a lifetime.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

$125—VERY SWEET TONED MODERN UPrights, latest designs; few days only, while the CLOSING OUT SALE OF LYON, POTTER & CO.'S stock at 17 Van Buren-st. continues.

$290—A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT RETURNed from renting; one of scores of remarkable values at the great LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

SOHMER PIANO. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Poole pianos.
For sale only by
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT.
$190 buys a Steinway upright.
The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS— JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS— Established 1857.
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

$118, NEAT UPRIGHT PIANO; BOSTON MAKE; fine condition; offered at clearing sale price. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$180, MAHOGANY-CASED FISCHER UPRIGHT, 7 1-3 octaves; offered at clearing sale price. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY—WANT TO retire from business, and our stock, consisting of clean, desirable, up-to-date line of general merchandise, is for sale; will invoice about $8,000; most desirable location and leading business of the town; will pay any one wanting a well established, good money-making business to investigate. Address Box 206, Ridgeville, Indiana.

EXPERIENCED CHEF TO RENT AND OPEN first-class restaurant in new European hotel of 80 rooms on Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park; must have Eastern experience in table d'hote dinners; low rent to desirable party. Call for owner before 10 a. m. or after 5 p. m. 473 Dearborn-av.

TO LEASE—A HOTEL AND RAILROAD EATing-house; 22 rooms; 3 passenger trains daily take meals; tenant to furnish, for a term of 2 or 3 years at $55 per month; possession given Sept. 17. For further particulars address A. D. BOSS, Bismarck, Mo.

A GOOD INTEREST WILL BE GIVEN IN A successful business to a party with $5,000 to $8,000 cash; money is not needed to pay back bills, but to assist in increasing volume of business. Address K 850, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,000 CASH TO manufacture and sell to retail trade in Ill. and Wis. a light hardware specialty; staple as wheat and without competition. Address K., 346 McCoy's Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXTures of a 50-room hotel in a town of 3,000 inhabitants; the county seat; only hotel in the city; doing a splendid business. Address Box 431, Palmyra, Mo.

OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON LOCATION IN center of prosperous city in Illinois, 35 miles from Chicago; a good opening for right man; moderate rent. Address K 835, Tribune office.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY BEST LOcated stores in Chicago for gents' or ladies' tailor, barber, fair, news, or other business not now in bldg. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

FOR SALE—¼ INTEREST IN A PATENT, INcluding patterns, tools, and machinery; $6,000, of which $5,000 goes into the business; it will pay $50,000 this year. Address K 815, Tribune office.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

$500—INTEREST IN FIRST-CLASS CITY MANufacturing business; quick profits; active man needed. Address K 612, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS EQUIPped and well located barber shop. DOW B. LEWIS, 96 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS, NOTIONS—LOCATION TO SELL ANYthing; sickness; cheap. Store, 105 E. Van Buren.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, MARKET; YOUR OWN price. Call at once. 1215 Van Buren-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

SITUATION WANTED — PHYSICIAN, REGular, licensed to practice in Illinois, as assistant, junior partner, or with a firm; compensation a secondary matter. Address F 249, Tribune office.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium Tower. Branches in principal American and European cities. Special courses during summer at reduced rates.

LADY MUSICIAN, COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXperienced teacher, in reduced circumstances, will give eight piano lessons for $2; vocal lessons, 40 cents per lesson. Address K 863, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1296.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—TO BUY GAS OR GASOLINE MOtor in good order; 10 or 15 horse power. JOHNSON, Tribune office, Milwaukee.

CLOTHING.

M. E. 424 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOVELY KENWOOD RESIDENCE, foreclosed $6,000 mortgage; want offer for equity; cash or exchange. WEIR & CO., 637 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD., E.F., 48 FT., WITH house, $11,000. Prairie-av., n. of 47th-st., $110. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-BLVD., NEAR SACRAmento, cottage and lot; $3,000. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Cham. of Commerce.

FOR SALE—30 FEET, CHOICEST ON WASHington-blvd., near Sacramento; might take some trade. O. L. WATSON, 119 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—STATE-ST., NEAR Goethe, 10-room stone-front residence; brick barn and deep lot. Address K 826, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, 27 SPRING-AV., fine modern 8-room house; cut stone foundation, hardwood finish, lot 50x136, street improved, choice location, beautiful shade trees; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms by the Chicago Permanent Building and Loan Asso., 303 Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES, $3,000 TO $5,000; also rents. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON LAWRENCE-AV., west of Milwaukee-av., at $600 per acre; worth $1,500.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACT ON CALUmet River and Belt line; decided bargain for cash. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE, FINE FARM, 135 acres, 28 miles from Courthouse; all improved; ½ cash. Address H 274, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS, WELL IMPROVED farm; central Illinois. Address K 615, Tribune.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA-KLONDIKE—
Phillips-Judson Excursion Co. by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions, enable passengers for California, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R. over the "Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Excursion Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—STRICTLY MODERN 15-ROOM residence, east of Clark, south of park, value up to $40,000; will give in part payment or for whole very choice suburban vacant clear.
Many choice income paying properties in exchange for vacant, or vice versa.
CARL LOTZ, R. 609 Chicago Opera-House Blk.
Real estate loans and insurance.
Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—SOME OWNER WHO IS TIRED OF carrying it can sell a good acre tract by applying to
J. N. BUCHANAN, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A $15,000 TO $20,000 home on Grand-blvd.; will pay $5,000 cash and assume. Address K 871, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR SOUTH SIDE VACANT for a clear and modern Kenwood residence and 50-ft. lot, (well located. K 872, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY SUBURBAN HOME TO BE paid for in monthly installments of $25; La Grange preferred. Address K 865, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BEST BARGAIN $20,000 CASH WILL buy. Address K 608, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FULTON-ST., NEAR KEDzie-av., 2-flat brick building and 5 houses on West Side; total value $18,000; will trade clear for good farm. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ESTABLISHED SHOE BUSIness outside city for residence property in Chicago; splendid chance for young man wanting a business. Address K 827, Tribune office.

AN $8,000 EQUITY IN 3-STORY FLAT BUILDing for a $6,000 house and lot. What have you got? Address K 832, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO IMPROVED FOR Seattle, Tacoma, or Spokane vacant. Address K 814, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—10 ACRES SUBURBAN FOR good 12 or 14 room house on the South Side.
J. N. BUCHANAN, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

IF YOU HAVE GOOD CHICAGO REAL ESTATE security, vacant or improved, you can save money by calling on me; rates, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; any amount; prompt service; open Tuesday and Thursday until 7:30. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 172 Washington-st., s. e. cor. Fifth-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—TO TAKE UP A FIRST MORTGAGE loan of $8,000 for term of 5 years at 5 per cent upon property worth $26,000 from party that has the money; no agents; no commission. Address C. F. SCHADOW, 1176-78-80 Lincoln-av., cor. Marshfield-av.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion, office Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.; money to loan at very favorable rates; no commission; no delay. JOSEPH G. PETERS, President.
HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON GOOD security at 4½ to 6 per cent, in sums of $1,500 to $50,000, without commission. Address C N 31, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,500 TO $5,000, FOR A term of years on good real estate security.
M. PETRIE,
172 Washington-st.

WANTED—$4,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON A prominent and improved South Side corner, north of 22d-st.; security $16,000.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

SPECIAL RATES MADE ON FIRST-CLASS real estate loans. SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. Building loans made.
DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT, $1,000 AND upwards. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND suburban real estate at 6 per cent. Address, giving particulars, F 248, Tribune office.

WANTED—$12,500, 6 PER CENT, 5 YEARS, building loan; elegant location, modern flats; security, $27,500; cheap, quick. K 601, Tribune.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST. MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. Building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privileges. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $300 AND UP ON city real estate. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

SPECIAL FUND OF $2,500.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$500 TO $5,000, 1ST MTG. OR GOOD collateral. C. C. LANDT, 113 Adams-st.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN WITH CAPITAL to buy good established manufacturing concern, now running full, protected by patent; never idle; a fine opening. Address K 851, Tribune office.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, 6 per cent int. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 818. Established 1873.

TO BORROW $400 ON $500 FIRST MORTgage on farm value $1,000 for 60 days; liberal interest; references. Address J 510, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; everything absolutely private; you can pay back weekly or monthly. R. 300, 218 La Salle.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS CHARTER, $100,000, cheap. Address K 858, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same. [illegible] JOHN V. FOX, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY—
In sums of $25 and upwards, to railroad, street railway, wholesale and retail employes, and all other high-class salaried men holding permanent positions; can repay in weekly or monthly payments. Office, Room 910, 134 Monroe-st.

WE LOAN EMPLOYES OF FIRST-CLASS firms $25 upward to $500 without mortgage, indorser, or security of any kind; confidential; no inquiries made of your friends or employer.
ILLINOIS CREDIT CO., 145 La Salle, Suite 409.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURIties, such as bank stock, bonds, and good commercial paper of every description, at a low rate of interest. Address INVESTORS TRUST & BANKING CO., Baltimore, Md.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names, without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rate. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MISS PADDON, 139 E. MADISON, SUITE 25, will assist schoolteachers going on vacation, without publicity or delay.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Building.

ESTABLISHED 1871—LOANS TO THOSE keeping house [not the regular mortgage].
J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison, Room 8.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF PROPERTY FROM YOUR POSSESSION.

You can have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.

Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charge taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to see me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY— MONEY— MONEY—
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Bldg.,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.

You can borrow any amount you wish on household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application, and with no publicity. Loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. There are no restrictions on your moving when you wish.

Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Bldg.,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.

Please remember that our West Side branch office is open evenings until 8 o'clock every day. It is not necessary for people living on the West Side to come down-town or lose time from their business to secure a loan, as our West Side office will accommodate them if they make their wants known any day before 8 o'clock in the evening.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,

167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who will look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rates; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
331 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

HONEST PEOPLE—WHY RUN THE RISK OF losing your goods? If you wish to borrow money on your furniture, piano, etc., come to me; I loan for the interest only and not to get the goods; you can pay back weekly or monthly; if you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on
A. FRENCH,
128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

$50 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO RESPONSIble parties on furniture and pianos confidentially without removal; lowest rates; payments made to suit; information cheerfully given.
EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

ILLINOIS LOAN COMPANY, 508 INTER OCEAN Building—Loans at lowest rates on furniture, pianos, etc., quickly and privately; no publicity or inquiry of neighbors; terms, etc., cheerfully given. 130 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

F. G. WRIGHT, TEL. MAIN 971.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 409.
164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE.
Loans on furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. No publicity, no red tape.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

THE EASTERN SANITARIUM OFFICE, 182 State-st., Room 55—The only place for ladies to consult in their troubles; best male and female physicians. We guarantee absolute success. No pain and no danger. We treat by the latest scientific methods. Elegant homes for ladies for all kinds of sickness. Infants adopted. Childless ladies cured. Consultation free; letters answered promptly. Physicians sent to any part of the country. Office hours: Daily, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG, skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless; THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFULLY TREATED ELSEWHERE SPECIALLY INVITED. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; tumors and female irregularities a specialty; painless; no operation; good results guaranteed; 27 years' experience; private home. 330 E. Division-st., near Wells. Off. hrs., 10-4 and 7-8.

209 STATE-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 1—
MRS. DR. CZARA
guarantees successful treatment in all female disorders; elegant home for patients during confinement at my private residence. Consultation free.

OFFICE, 210 STATE-ST., NO CURE.
FIFTH FLOOR. NO PAY.
MRS. DR. GERICKE takes ladies before and during confinement in her elegantly situated home. Adopts infants. Treats female irregularities.

MRS. DR. CAZARA, 279 W. ADAMS—EXPERT in all female diseases; 12 years' hospital experience; elegant, quiet home during confinement; infants adopted; private residence.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist, diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. Inter Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison. Call or write.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 20 years' experience; private home.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 5.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEMALE complaints for $5. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109.

DRS. M. KUMPFER, 2700 INDIANA-AV., takes confinement cases.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. W. H. BAKER—
THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT,
2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years.
May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, removes evil influences, etc. Business sacred. Satisfaction guaranteed. You meet no strangers; separate waiting rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

MRS. DR. EDWARDS, CELEBRATED PSYCHIC and trance medium. If there is anything you wish to know, any desire of your heart ungratified, any desire of yours has mystified the most, consult one whose power has mystified the most skeptical; she not only possesses the inborn gift of the soul clairvoyancy, but has studied for years with masters in occultism and guarantees satisfaction or no charge. 463 N. Clark-st. Letters ans.

PALMIST—
YOUR LIFE IS IN YOUR HAND.
COUNT KIRO, THE CHIROMANT,
KING OF PALMISTS.
READINGS AND LESSONS GIVEN.
1344—MICHIGAN-AV.—1344.

1411 —MICHIGAN-AV.— 1411
HEALTH, WEALTH, HAPPINESS,
BY CONSULTING PROF. C. F. LEON.
Gives advice on business, investments, lawsuits, patents, love, marriage, divorce; family affairs.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her upon any matter; get truthful revelations. 1239 Wabash-av.

MRS. DR. HOLMES, THE WONDERFUL clairvoyant, can be consulted daily at her parlors, 473 W. Madison-st.; send stamp for circular.

STRENGTH AND DEVELOPMENT TO THE weak. MRS. LEWIS, 349 Winchester-av. Independent, near Ogden-av.; south door.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLer—Ladies, 25c; gents, 50c; full sittings and satisfaction given. 257 W. Madison-st.

NOTICE—MME. VICTOR, CLAIRVOYANT, IS now located at 339 Wells-st. No sign.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. [illegible] & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 503 Columbus Bldg.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS—[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE business with $500 cash to take the place of retiring man who made $3,500 a year for the last 4 years. Will secure the money if desired. Address K 869, Tribune office.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS and mimeographs for sale; rental and repaired. ALEX. G. HUG, 156 La Salle-st.

PHYSICIAN WITH $1,200 WANTED AS PARTner in drug store. Address for 3 days, D 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 FOR PROFitable manufacturing business. BIRD, 16 Laflin.

TYPEWRITERS.

BED ROCK PRICES ON GOOD TYPEWRITERS —All the leading standard makes.
Large stock; every machine fully guaranteed.
W. B. MORRISON & CO.
407, 408, 409, and 410, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NO. 6 REMINGTON typewriter, nearly new. K 859, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A NEW FURNISHED FLAT FOR SALE cheap on account of sickness. First flat, 764 N. Park-av.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 8-ROOM flat. 239 E. Huron-st., Flat E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEDBUGS, ROACHES, ANTS, RATS EXTERMInated; guaranteed or no pay; powder sold in 25c and 50c cans; circulars free. LEE, 142 Monroe.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K.W. der Grosse, Aug. 16 | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 6, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Aug. 23 10 am | K.W. der Gr.....Sept. 13
Saale, Tu., Aug. 30, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Sep. 20, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise..........Thursday, Aug. 11, Noon
Bremen..........Thursday, Aug. 18, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
K.W. II...Aug. 20, 11 am | Aller.....Sept. 10, 11 am
Fulda....Sept. 3, 11 am | Werra....Sept. 17, 11 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
Sailing under the British flag.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Britannic	Aug. 10	Sept. 7	Oct. 5	Nov. 2
Majestic	Aug. 17	Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Nov. 9
Germanic	Aug. 24	Sept. 21	Oct. 19	Nov. 23
Teutonic	Aug. 31	Sept. 28	Oct. 26	Nov. 30

SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), Aug. 30, Oct. 4, Nov. 9. Berths $65 and upward; all promenade deck rooms.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES—
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
*NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at noon.
SS. Kensington...Aug. 17 | SS. Friesland....Aug. 31
SS. Noordland...Aug. 24 | SS.*Pennland....Sept. 3
PHILADELPHIA—Queenstown—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Saturdays.
SS. Waesland...Aug. 13 | SS. Belgenland...Aug. 25
SS. Rhynland...Aug. 18 | SS. Russia.......Sept. 3
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
The new twin-screw steamships
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.p.
Saturday sailings from New York.
Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
SAILING UNDER THE FRENCH FLAG.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.
A. Victoria.....Aug. 11 | A. Victoria.....Sept. 8
F. Bismarck.....Aug. 25 | F. Bismarck.....Sept. 22
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Palatia.........Aug. 13 | Patria...........Aug. 27
Pretoria........Aug. 20 | Phoenicia.......Sept. 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Furnessia..Noon, Aug. 20 | C. of Rome, Noon, Sept. 10
Ethiopia....Noon, Sept. 3 | Anchoria..Noon, Sept. 17
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN—CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.—OCcidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco
CHINA, via Honolulu............Aug. 23, 1:00 pm
BELGIC, via Honolulu............Sept. 3, 1:00 pm
PERU, via Honolulu..............Sept. 13, 1:00 pm
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool, via Londonderry.
Lake Ontario...Aug. 17 | Tongariro..........Aug. 24
Steerage, $22.50; second cabin, $31.25; first cabin, $45. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent.
Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, SEPT. 12, Oct. 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, etc.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark-st.

DOMINION LINE—MONTREAL TO LIVERpool weekly. Boston to Liverpool fortnightly. GUS BROBERG, General Agent, 69 Dearborn-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE
Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Lake Superior Steamers. The great lake route.
Own the new steel steamship MANITOU.
Sailings from Chicago:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed., 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application.
Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE AND WAUkesha daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, daily at 8 and 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily [except Friday] at 8 p. m. Kewaunee, Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, 8 a. m.; Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. To Menominee and Marinette, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay City, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Manistique Saturday at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot Michigan-av., Rush-st. bridge. Tel., Express 76.

FOR STATEROOMS AND TICKETS TO ALL summer resorts, apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st. Summer tour book free.

Personally conducted parties around the world, Sept. 12, Oct. 11.

Personally conducted fall tour to Europe, Aug. 24. $300, including all expenses.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE — TUESDAYS and Wednesdays at 1 p. m., Fridays and Saturdays at 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequetonsing, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Cheboygan, and all northern Michigan points. Office and docks east end Michigan-st., North Side. Tel. Main 572. Up-town office, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
To St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and all Michigan points. Daily except Saturdays and Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, 11:30 p. m. Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Day excursions, $1 round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Main 2162.

HO, FOR MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND THE "SAGUENAY" via R. and O. Nav. Co. steamers from Toronto, including the 1,000 Islands, and "SHOOTING THE RAPIDS" of the St. Lawrence; colored panorama map folder free on application. WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

GEORGIAN BAY STEAMERS — EXPRESS steamers "Majestic" and "City of Collingwood" leave Mackinac weekly and semi-weekly for Owen Sound and Collingwood; other steamers 4 times each week. Circulars free of WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st.

GAZE'S SUMMER TOUR BOOK, '98, JUST OUT; routes and rates via lake, river, and rail to all summer resorts; free on personal application or mailed for 2 stamps.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., daily, except Friday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; Friday at 4 p. m.; Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., for Macatawa, Ottawa Beach, Holland, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE TO MICHIGAN CITY, La Porte, and all points on L. E. & W. R. R., leaving Goodrich dock, Rush-st. bridge, daily, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; excursions, 75c. Tel. Main 572.

TO WAUKEGAN, 60C. EXC.; KENOSHA, 75C. exc.—Steamer "T. S. Faxton," from State-st. bridge week days at 9:30 a. m., round trip daily.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephone, City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	[illegible]
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & N.Y. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Lim., N.Y., Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. C., Denver, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. C., Colorado & Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sp'g'd & St. Louis Day Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721], Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	* 6:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 4:30 pm	†10:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 8:00 am *10:15 pm	†6:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †9:45 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 5:00 pm * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. a8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., a6:35 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., *6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a.m., a4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 am, a9:30 am, †11:30 am, †2 pm, *3 pm, 5 pm, *5 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. aSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans and Memphis Lim.	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:25 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	* 9:10 am	* 6:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 am	* 6:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:20 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:25 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Chicago, Cairo & N. Orleans	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 3:05 pm	†10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 2:25 pm	†10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Illinois Mail	† 9:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Joliet Express	*11:15 am	† 3:40 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	† 8:40 pm
St. Paul, Mpls. & Sioux Falls	* 3:05 pm	*11:00 am
Rocky Mountain Limited daily for Denver & Colorado Springs—Fast Flyer—runs via Omaha & Lincoln	* 4:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Atch'n, Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 7:15 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Linc'n	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Davenport and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria, R. Isl'd & St. Joseph	*10:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria	‡11:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Kan. City, Atchison & Texas	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forr'st'n	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 8:45 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:15 pm	*10:20 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 1:15 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West	*11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	† 8:20 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee-St. Paul-M'p'l. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	† 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡10:30 pm	* 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	*10:30 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†8:30 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre H.	†10:00 am	D†1:30 pm
N.Orl'ns & Florida Spec.	D*12:40 pm	D*8:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D* 6:50 pm	D*9:03 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am

D—Dining car on this train.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 3:55 pm
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:48 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	† 6:45 am * 6:30 pm *11:30 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:30 am * 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 19, 1898. *Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	* 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 2:10 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:10 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 9:10 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:15 pm	† 9:05 pm
Detroit Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Bay View	* 8:45 pm	* 7:30 am
Bay View Sleeper	† 8:45 pm	* 7:30 am
Atlantic Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	*11:00 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 6:55 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:30 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 6:30 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		*10:20 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
New York Express	* 9:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:30 pm

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		* 6:30 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:30 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	*11:30 am	[illegible]
New York and Boston	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Rochester Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston	* 9:20 pm	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	9:15 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:55 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y. Wash. & Pitts. Vest	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Express	† 7:00 pm	† 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DECREASE IS $16,995,390.

Figures on Assessment of Chicago's Valuation Fall Off from Last Year.

INVOLVES TWO STATES.

Ninety-fifth Street Sewer Problem May Demand Action by Congress.

MAYOR REFUSES A LICENSE.

REAL PROPERTY.

	1897.	1898.	Decrease.
South Town.	$ 60,591,918	$ 56,886,270	$ 3,706,648
West Town.	40,057,970	34,625,520	5,432,450
North Town	15,790,800	15,058,340	732,460
Hyde Park..	17,305,095	16,129,452	1,175,643
Lake	11,644,754	10,925,905	718,849
Lake View..	4,828,740	4,721,620	107,120
Jefferson ...	1,905,758	1,900,000	5,758
Totals ..	$152,125,030	$140,246,107	$11,878,943

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

	1897.	1898.	Decrease.
South Town....	$17,234,290	$13,886,270	$3,348,020
West Town.....	3,928,000	3,072,200	855,800
North Town....	1,382,510	1,349,710	32,800
Hyde Park.....	1,064,448	1,010,158	54,290
Lake	1,659,073	849,314	809,759
Lake View.....	289,880	274,170	15,710
Jefferson	48,168	48,000	168
Totals	$25,606,369	$20,289,822	$5,116,547

Total assessment, 1897	$177,731,319
Total assessment, 1898	160,735,929
Total decrease	$ 16,995,390

The foregoing figures give the assessments of real and personal property in the seven towns which make up the City of Chicago, in comparison with the figures of last year. They show a falling off all along the line, with a total decrease of $16,995,390 for the entire city. The total for 1898 is $160,735,929, against $177,731,319 for last year.

What the State Board of Equalization will do with these figures remains to be seen. It has the power under the new law of adding something between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000 to the assessment of Cook County without taking anything from the other counties, and no one supposes for an instant it is going to overlook such an opportunity. So the chances are that when it gets through with the assessment no one in Chicago will be complaining about not having to pay enough taxes.

Tax Clerk Cameron has yet to foot up the totals and send them to Springfield by Sept. 13. His figures for the city, however, were completed when the Lake View returns came in. An inspection of his books shows that A. W. Pulver is taxed on $100 and City Controller Waller on $300.

Following is a list of the largest personal property assessments in Lake View:

North Chicago Street railroad company	$73,000
Deering Harvester works	47,100
Chicago and North Shore Street railway company	9,000
North Chicago Electric railway company	4,000
People's Gaslight and Coke company	6,900
Chicago Telephone company	1,200
Northwestern Terra Cotta company	1,200
Knickerbocker Ice company	1,000
C. H. Mears & Co.	1,000
Estate of E. J. Lehman	500

Sewer an Inter-State Problem.

It is possible action will have to be taken by Congress before the Ninety-fifth street sewer troubles can be settled. The whole matter will come up before the Board of Local Improvements next Monday, when an interesting discussion can be looked for. In the meantime the people most in interest are working to arrive at some method of settling the existing difficulties, and with more or less success.

Leslie Carter, secretary of the Calumet Canal and Dock company, which is much interested in the drainage of the big territory north of the Calumet, called on Mayor Harrison, and said his company and all the people interested would oppose the formation of a drainage district for the purpose of building a canal to drain into the Chicago Drainage Canal, because it would mean the draining of a vast territory in Indiana, which would share the benefits but would not have to pay its share of the cost.

Afterwards Mr. Carter suggested it might be possible to secure action by Congress whereby the entire territory to be affected might be made into an interstate drainage district, by which the result desired could be accomplished. He also said it might be a good idea to make this new district a part of the Chicago drainage district, both from considerations of economy and to secure the advantage of the experience of the present Drainage Trustees.

Corporation Counsel Thornton gave Mayor Harrison an opinion that the Illinois Central railroad undoubtedly has full title to the land on which it wishes to erect roundhouses between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth streets. The Mayor said he saw no reason then why the building permits it asks should not be granted.

"If the city gets in return the right to lay its big intercepting sewer along the lake shore," said the Mayor, "it is making a good bargain, for it can be built cheaper there and the location presents many advantages. The matter, however, will have to go before the Council for a change in the sewer plans."

Mayor Harrison has refused the owners of the Windsor Beach Pavilion an amusement license, and says they cannot have one unless they can show the consent of a majority of the property-owners in the vicinity. Even then they will not be allowed to sell beer or other intoxicants. The Mayor says he is determined to close up the Hyde Park "blind pigs" of every description.

The matter came up when ex-Alderman Vierling, S. A. French, and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Toolen, who are interested in the pavilion, met a delegation of objecting property-owners in the Mayor's office. Inspector Hunt said the managers of the pavilion made their profit from the sale of beer under the name of "malt mead."

Nelson Morris, who owns a twenty-five foot lot on Dearborn street, withdrew his objection to paving the street between Jackson boulevard and Polk street. The paving will be completed this week.

Mayor Harrison returned to his summer residence near Marquette, Mich., in the evening. He intends to stay until September.

Seek License by Mandamus.

Proceedings for a writ of mandamus will be begun before Judge Trude on Saturday by Ludwig Schoeniger and Theodore Kantzler, who wish to compel the issuance of a liquor license over the opposition of Mayor Harrison. Kantzler and Schoeniger had their bond approved by the City Collector on Aug. 5 and presented their application for a renewal of their license for a saloon at 133 and 135 Clark street. On the Mayor's refusal the license was not issued. Schoeniger offers affidavits of good character during a residence of forty-six years in Chicago.

Corporation Counsel Thornton, in an opinion sent to Commissioner McGann, declares that the city has no power to compel railroad companies to pave and keep in repair the subways under their elevated tracks. The provisions of the track elevation ordinances, he says, throw the expense of this work upon the city.

The ruling was brought out by an inquiry from Commissioner McGann in the case of the Chicago and Northwestern road's subways at Fulton and Rockwell streets. The sewers at this point are too small, and by every heavy rain the wooden pavement is washed away. The city hereafter will pave all subways with granite blocks.

Seventeen candidates for the position in the Health department as assistant recorder of births were examined by the Civil Service commission. Three of the applicants were women.

SAY PADEREWSKI STILL RETAINS THE USE OF HIS FINGERS.

Denial That the Great Musician Is Disabled Is Made in London—Genius and His Agent Preparing for a Holiday Tour.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 9.—In reference to the report that Paderewski had lost the use of two of his fingers, one of the heads of a firm of great pianoforte makers said emphatically:

"There is not one word of truth in it. If there had been, we should have been bound to hear of it, because his autumn engagements would have been cancelled, but there is not a word of that."

W. Adlington, Paderewski's English agent, is now on his way to Poland to join the pianist there for a holiday tour. Adlington's assistant thought, while she had heard nothing one way or the other, that if there had been any foundation for the news it would certainly have reached her before this in the ordinary course of business.

She said such reports had been circulated before, but had always been disproved, as when Paderewski failed to appear at the festival at Aix la Chapelle in May last people then talked of a nervous breakdown and future incapability for work, whereas it was simply an ordinary case of indisposition.

DOLE TO CONTINUE AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Is to Retain His Authority Until Such Time as Congress Receives Papers of Senator Cullom's Commission.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii is to continue to exercise the functions of Chief Executive of Hawaii until such time as Congress shall receive the report of the commission appointed to devise a form of government for the island and shall have enacted a statute for its government. There is to be no Governor of Hawaii appointed by the President for an indefinite time, if at all.

The attention of the State department having been called to the reports that President Dole was to be appointed Governor, as well as another report that United States Minister Harold Sewall was to be named for the place, reference was made to the annexation act passed by the last Congress, which in one clause provides "until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and to fill the vacancies so occasioned."

W. D. HOUGHTELING DIES.

OLD CHICAGO RESIDENT PASSES AWAY AT ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Came Here in 1844 and Was Actively Engaged in Business Until 1882, When He Went South—Prominent in the Lumber Trade and Twice President of That Association—Father of James L. Houghteling—Body Not to Be Brought Back.

William D. Houghteling, an early resident and pioneer lumber merchant of Chicago, died on Sunday at Asheville, N. C., where he had lived since his retirement from active business. Mr. Houghteling was nearly 80 years of age and had lived in Chicago from 1844 until he sold out his extensive interests in the lumber business in 1882 and went South in search of a more salubrious climate. He was Treasurer and Chicago representative at that time of the Mackinaw and Black River Lumber companies, with mills at St. Ignace and on the Black River.

James L. Houghteling of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., his son, and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield of New York City, a daughter, were with him when he died. These are the only two of the six children who are living.

Mr. Houghteling was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1819, and grew up on his father's farm, acquiring a common school education. When 20 years of age he went into a country store as clerk, remaining there five years. He came to Chicago in 1844 to enter the employ of J. H. Dunham, a wholesale grocer, and in this position traveled through northern Illinois with a horse and buggy, being one of the first commercial travelers in the State. He became in time Mr. Dunham's partner and between 1849 and 1857 was in the forwarding business as a member of the firm of Houghteling & Shepard. The firm did a large commission trade in grain and Mr. Houghteling was at one time Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Houghteling was known in later years for his prominence in the lumber trade. He served as President of the Lumberman's association in 1868-'69, as Vice President in 1869-'70, and again as President in 1870-'71. He entered the lumber business in 1857, forming a partnership with Francis B. Stockbridge of Saugatuck, Mich., who afterwards became a United States Senator, and Otis R. Johnson of the same place. This company was known as W. D. Houghteling & Co., and continued in business until in 1868 the firm of Spalding, Houghteling & Johnson was formed.

This firm bought out the extensive sawmills of Spalding & Porter at Marinette, Wis., and also large lumber yards in Chicago. In 1873, when the firm was incorporated as the Menominee River Lumber company, Mr. Houghteling was made President. The two companies with which he was connected at the time of his retirement from business—the Mackinaw Lumber company and the Black River Lumber company—were formed in 1875.

Mr. Houghteling was one of the men who in the swift and rising progress of the new West was at the same time one of the foremost promoters and yet conservative enough to appreciate the importance of the public welfare. He lent assistance to many enterprises that were for the good of the city. In the civil war he personally interested himself in the raising and arming of troops. He took an interest in politics so far as good citizenship went, and was a member of the Citizens' association.

At one time Mr. Houghteling was a vestryman in St. James' Episcopal Church, of which he was a member for forty years. The home of his son is in Winnetka. He married Miss Marcia E. Stockbridge, sister of Senator Stockbridge, in 1853.

The funeral services will be held at Asheville, where the interment will take place.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL DEAD.

Founder of the Greenback Party and Ex-Congressman Passes Away at La Salle.

La Salle, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Alexander Campbell of La Salle, founder of the Greenback party, is dead at his home, corner of Fourth and Bucklin streets, this city. He is survived by a wife and three daughters.

Alexander Campbell was the son of James and Martha Campbell, the former born in Ireland, the latter in Scotland. The son, Alexander, was born on a farm in Franklin County, Pa., Oct. 4, 1814. At the age of 14 years he left school and went to work for his older brother, James, who conducted a general store in McConnelltown, near by. Here he remained for three years, when he left to accept a clerkship for Lyon, Shorb & Co., manufacturers of iron instruments. He soon resigned to become manager of the J. K. & John Shoenberger Iron Manufacturing company. For this firm he visited the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and while thus employed became interested in government land, and later devoted his attention to the land business. It was on this account that he moved to La Salle in November, 1850.

Alexander Campbell was married to Miss Mary McCahan, daughter of James and Mary McCahan, on March 11, 1841, at Huntington, Pa., and to them were born six children. He was naturally public-spirited, progressive, and ambitious. At the time of the organization of the City of La Salle he was elected its first Mayor, and served several years as Councilman. In 1858 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1861.

In 1874 he was elected as an independent Greenbacker to the Forty-fourth Congress, having the support of both the Greenbackers and Democrats. He was later renominated by both these parties, but was defeated by P. C. Hayes of Morris, a Republican. The Greenbackers again indorsed him for Congress at the succeeding convention, but the Democrats put up an independent candidate and elected him. Mr. Campbell espoused the cause of the Whigs early in life, but later became a Republican, and was an ardent supporter of Lincoln. Later he founded the Greenbacker party, and by his labor and energy in the fight to make that party prominent he acquired a national reputation.

He retired from active life early in the '80s, but never lost interest in politics. He was a member of the Congregational Church and a Freemason, and the funeral, which will take place at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, will be conducted by the Masonic order. Interment will be in Oakwoods Cemetery.

DEATH OF CHARLES E. SIMMONS

Former Land Commissioner of the Chicago and Northwestern Expires at His Home in Oak Park.

Charles E. Simmons, who, till one year ago, was Land Commissioner of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, died yesterday morning at his home in Oak Park, after a prolonged illness from locomotor ataxia. The funeral will be held at the First Methodist Church in Oak Park at 2 p. m. tomorrow. Interment will be at Forest Home.

Mr. Simmons was for a number of years a member of the abstract firm of Handy, Simmons & Jones in Chicago. He became land commissioner of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad in 1878, and held the position until July, 1897, when he resigned because of failing health. He was one of the organizers of the Oak Park Water Works company, and had resided in Oak Park for the last ten years. He leaves a family consisting of a wife, a son, Dr. Howard L. Simmons, and a young daughter, Ruth.

President Marvin Hughitt of the Northwestern road referred to Mr. Simmons' death as a loss to the company of a most faithful and able official. Mr. Simmons had control of the lands belonging to the Chicago and Northwestern for about fifteen years. In an official capacity he carried the chief responsibility for large tracts owned by the road in the Northwest. The department had fallen so largely into his ways on account of his efficient service that it had become partly identified with him. He was known in the business circles of railroad men, and was looked upon as one of the chief figures in transactions concerning Western lands.

GOVERNOR F. A. BRIGGS DEAD.

Chief Executive of North Dakota Succumbs to a Lingering Illness at Bismarck.

Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 9.—Governor F. A. Briggs of North Dakota died this morning of a lung malady. J. M. Devine is Lieutenant Governor.

Frank A. Briggs was elected two years ago to be Chief Executive, having previously been Auditor. He was a young man and popular, and before coming to North Dakota was a resident of Minneapolis. His health was much broken, and he was compelled to spend several months in California seeking to recuperate. Last year he announced that because of his ill-health he would not be a candidate for renomination before the Republican State convention, but as his health seemed to improve, his friends urged his candidacy. However, the day before the recent State convention it was announced finally that he would not again be a candidate.

Funeral of W. L. Lindsey Tomorrow.

The funeral of the late W. L. Lindsey, who died on Monday, will be held from the Church of the Ascension, Elm street and La Salle avenue, tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, the Rev. E. A. Larrabee officiating. The active pallbearers will be A. A. Rawson, E. Greenbaum, Robert Zimmerman, G. W. Riewald, A. W. Curran, and George Reider. The honorary pallbearers will be F. E. French, H. S. Farwell, Frank Burnham, G. M. Pennoyer, J. B. Patterson, E. P. Nerney, Frank Roesch, and J. D. Fleming.

Death of Father Solanus Hilchenbach.

Father Solanus Hilchenbach of the Franciscan order died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital on Monday night. He was for fourteen years professor of philosophy at the Franciscan convent at Quincy, Ill., and for the last year professor of dogmatic theology and church history in the Franciscan college in St. Louis. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock in St. Augustine's Church, Fifty-first and Laflin streets. Interment will be at St. Mary's Cemetery.

TOTAL ABSTAINERS CONVENE.

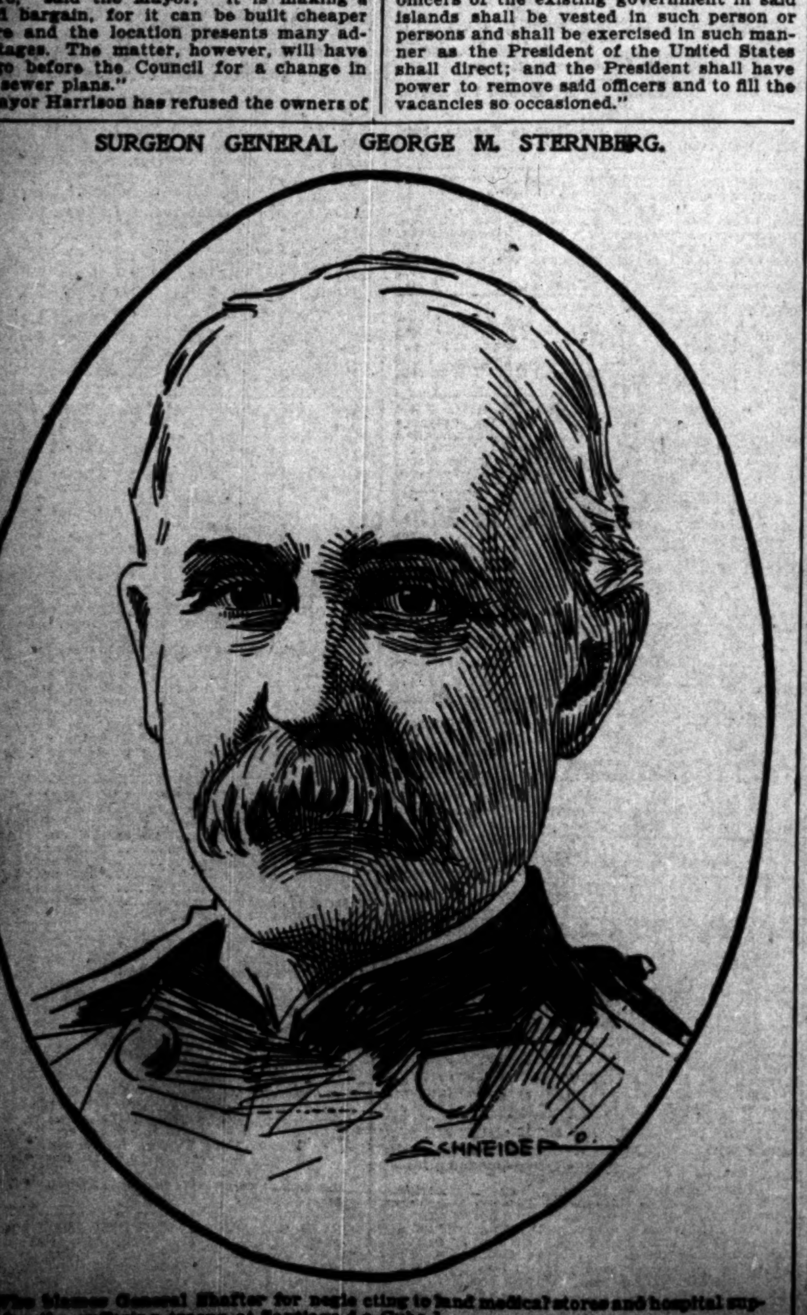
Many Catholics Gather in Boston to the Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Union.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Today many delegates arrived at the various hotels in Boston who come to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The exercises tomorrow, after the solemn high mass at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross at 9 a. m., will consist of the convention in Faneuil Hall at 11 a. m., a grand illuminated parade at 7:30 p. m., and a mass-meeting in Music Hall at 8:30 p. m.

About 3,500 members of the Boston archdiocesan union will parade.

After the parade a big mass-meeting will be held in Music Hall, at which Father Scully will preside. Among the speakers will be Archbishop Ireland, Mrs. Lenora M. Lake of St. Louis, the Third Vice President of the union, and Father Doyle, Secretary of the National Union.

SURGEON GENERAL GEORGE M. STERNBERG.



[Who Blames General Shafter for neglecting to land medical stores and hospital supplies for the suffering troops at Santiago de Cuba.]

SCHLESINGER MAYER

This store closes at 5:30 o'clock daily. at 1 o'clock Saturdays.

This store closes at 5:30 o'clock daily. at 1 o'clock Saturdays.

Annual August furniture offering.

No furniture sale ever launched in any way approximates this our first great August sale.

Over $100,000 worth of specially bought furniture is here awaiting buyers—and every price represents a quarter, a third, and even a half to be saved.

Samples Seconds California blankets.

3,500 pairs California and Australian wool blankets at quarter to half under the coming season's values.

They are practically perfect, having no serious flaws in any of them—white, gray, sanitary, &c. All kinds and sizes.

The great annual August discount sale.

50, 33⅓, 25% discount off artware,

bronzes, marbles, sevres, ivories, china, glass, lamps, tables, silver, pictures, jardinieres, etc. The one great annual discount sale of rare potteries, sculptures & artwares for which wise, well posted buyers have found it expedient to wait—is now progressing on a scale never before attempted. Not only the regular stock, but numerous lots specially imported for the occasion & just out of the custom house go to you at half, third, quarter off the lowest regular quotations—no old, unsalable merchandise, but articles of great beauty, rarity & excellence. It's safe to assert—without fear of contradiction—that no *serious* rival can possibly exist.

50% discount off.

50% off choice assortment of marble statuary.

50% off royal Bohemian, Rudolstadt, Teplitz & Hungarian Faience vases.

50% off choice collection of fish, game & course sets in fine French china.

50% off fine art pottery & Dresden china lamps.

33⅓% discount off.

33⅓% off Royal Vienna vases, plates, etc.

33⅓% off entire collection fine Jap ivories.

33⅓% off Haviland decorated open stock dinner ware—two rich designs.

33⅓% off all onyx tables and cabinets.

33⅓% off all Bohemian glass vases.

33⅓% off fine collection of real Sevres vases.

25% discount off.

25% off Austrian ivories—Capo di Monte, Royal Vienna, Sevres—French and Vienna enamels—Cloisonne enamel vases—Carrara & Castellina marble sculpture — French, Berlin & Vienna bronzes—Vienna & Paris miniatures.

25% off all decorated table & odd china wares.

25% off all jardinieres & pedestals.

25% off American cut glass.

25% discount off sterling silver—the choicest productions of the most eminent silversmiths—berry spoons, soup ladles, bonbons, tea balls, A. D. coffees, olive spoons, sugar spoons, cold meat forks, butter knives, child's sets, &c.

25% discount off silver plated ware & cutlery—comprising the entire stock of tea sets, baking dishes, cake baskets, fern dishes, bread trays, cake stands, table service, carving sets, &c.—the very finest qualities of plated ware manufactured.

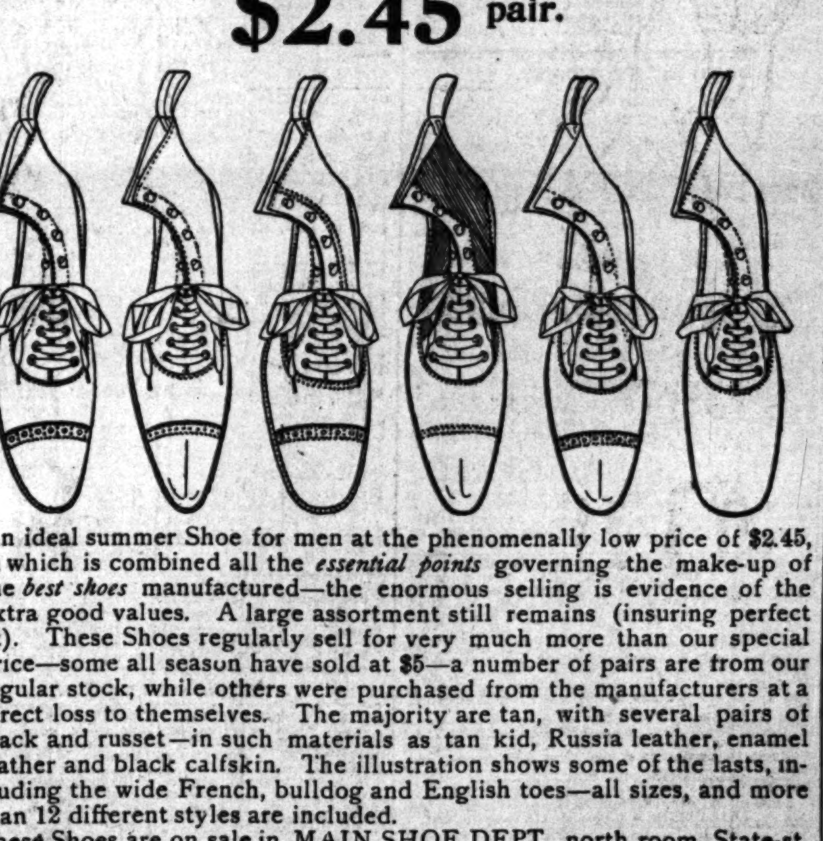
25% off framed & unframed pictures — steel engravings etchings, genuine oils, water colors, pastels, photographs, gravures, art prints, &c.—representing masterworks by the world's foremost artists—all at 25% off previous low prices.

→50%, 33⅓%, 25% off practically the entire stock—constituting in itself one of the grandest art collections in *all* Chicago—probably in America.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Timely offer in **Men's Summer Shoes.**

$2.45 pair.



An ideal summer Shoe for men at the phenomenally low price of $2.45, in which is combined all the *essential points* governing the make-up of the *best shoes* manufactured—the enormous selling is evidence of the extra good values. A large assortment still remains (insuring perfect fit). These Shoes regularly sell for very much more than our special price—some all season have sold at $5—a number of pairs are from our regular stock, while others were purchased from the manufacturers at a direct loss to themselves. The majority are tan, with several pairs of black and russet—in such materials as tan kid, Russia leather, enamel leather and black calfskin. The illustration shows some of the lasts, including the wide French, bulldog and English toes—all sizes, and more than 12 different styles are included.

These Shoes are on sale in MAIN SHOE DEPT., north room, State-st.

The best values ever offered in Men's Shoes.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale of

TOWELS

No thrifty Chicago woman should let slip this opportunity to lay in a year's supply of Towels during this great sale. No investment in any line is open now that brings like returns.

1,000 dozen Heavy Linen Towels, new sizes and weaves, serviceable and thoroughly good value—some of the styles would be cheap at $3 per dozen, but our price now is 15c each, or, per dozen $1.75

1,500 dozen Extra Heavy Linen Towels, in satin damask, with knotted fringes and fine huck, hemstitched and hemmed, including finest "dew" bleach and Webb's celebrated Towels, hemmed, hemstitched and fringed, our regular $5 goods, at 25c each, or, per dozen $2.90

2,000 dozen Finest Satin Damask and Fancy Figured Hucks, hemstitched, knotted, fringed, etc., including our regular line of fine Towels up to $7.50 per dozen, at 35c each, or, per dozen $4.00

1,200 dozen Superfine Satin Huck and Damask Towels, every style up to $12 dozen, 50c each, or, per dozen $5.75

Bath Towels, extra fine assortment in linen and cotton........ 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c

GOOD CLOTHING Less Than One-Half Price.

This week "The Putnam" is having a **selling-out sale** of seasonable Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men and Boys at less than one-half our usual low prices.

Men's $20 and $25 Cutaway, Frock, and Prince Albert Suits, cut down this week to........ $10.00

Men's $15.00 Single and Double Breasted Washington Mills blue and black Worsted Serge Suits, all sizes, 34 to 46, this week go for........ $7.50

Men's $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 Suits, bunched into one lot, your choice this week for........ $5.00

$15.00 Fall Overcoats, sizes 34 and 35—this week........ $5.00

MEN'S EXTRA SIZED SUITS—

$15.00, $18.00, and $20.00 Suits for big men, 46 to 52 breast measure, choice for this week........ $10.00

MEN'S TROUSERS—

$2.50 and $3.50 fine all-wool Trousers, this week........ $1.95

$4.50 and $5.00 Men's Worsted Trousers, this week........ $3.50

$6.50 and $6.00 finest Worsted Trousers, this week........ $4.00

SUMMER CLOTHING—

50c Washable Office Coats, this week........ 25c

$2.00 washable Office Coats, this week........ 50c

$3.50 fancy Alpaca and Mohair Coats, this week........ $1.50

$2.50 fancy and plain Linen Pants, this week........ $1.00

$1.00 White Duck Trousers for........ 50c

$3.50 Crash Suits, this week........ $1.00

BICYCLE CLOTHING—

$3.50 Crash Bicycle Suits, this week........ $2.00

200 pairs all-linen Crash Bicycle Trousers, worth $2.50, go this week for........ $1.00

$4.50 and $5.00 all-wool Bicycle Suits, this week........ $2.00

Boys' $5.00 to $8.00 Bicycle Suits, ages 9 to 17, all wool........ $2.00

$3.50 to $5.00 odd Bicycle Coats, this week........ 75c

$2.00 all-wool Bicycle Trousers, this week........ $1.00

50c, 75c, and $1.00 silk lined Bicycle Caps........ 25c

BOYS' CLOTHING LITTLE AND BIG.

$4.95 Sailor, Vestee and Brownie Suits........ $1.95

$6.50 and $7.50 Sailor and Vestee Suits, this week........ $3.65

$2.45 and $2.85 two-piece Suits, ages 8 to 16, this week........ $1.50

$4.95 two-piece Suits, ages 8 to 16, this week........ $2.25

$4.95, $6.50 & $7.50 Boys' Vest Suits—9 to 16—this week for $4.50, $4 &........ $3.00

$4.95, $6.60 & $7.50 Long Pants Suits—14 to 19—this week for $5 &........ $3.75

50c all-wool indigo blue and black Knee Pants—ages 8 to 16—this week........ 33c

$1.00 all-wool Fancy Cassimere Knee Pants [illegible]

$2.00 Boys' Long Pants—this week [illegible]

$2.50 and $3 Boys' Long Pants—this week [illegible]

$1.50 to $3 Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats—this week [illegible]

75c to $1 Boys' Straw Hats—this week [illegible]

Boys' fine all-wool Golf Caps [illegible]

Mail orders with cash promptly filled

PUTNAM DAYLIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE,

N. W. Cor. State and Quincy-sts.

Scholle's Good Furniture.

A NEW DRESS! Since we last saw many of our friends the Scholle store has been in the hands of the decorators, and from basement to top floor has been clothed in a new dress.

The manifold beauties of the matchless array of new furniture shown are greatly enhanced by the handsome surroundings—such goods demand a good setting. When we buy furniture we are careful, very careful, in the selection. In that way we move the goods, and our stock is constantly being added to. No out of date pieces greet you; we must keep the goods moving, being crowded for space. You will find new goods here, up to the minute in styles, 1898 patterns.

Then we are sure of our position as GOOD FURNITURE SELLERS.

By reason of our small-store-small-expense-small-price system of doing business we will still be able to undersell our bigger competitors, as usual, and give the usual value received.

Welcome to this store, whether visitor or buyer.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO., 222 WABASH AVENUE, Bet. Adams and Jackson Sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

WANTED...

Millinery Saleswomen,

Silk & Dress Goods Salesmen.

Apply by letter only, Superintendent's office.

HOW IS THE BABY?

POORLY, WEAK, WON'T THRIVE? JUST FEED IT ON

AREND'S DOUBLE KUMYSS

and you will be surprised at the quick improvement. Nothing like it for weak children, especially in summer complaint. To be sure of the genuine, and a fresh article, get it at

AREND'S DRUG STORE, Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

Send for pamphlet.

FURS Remodeling and repairs during summer months at reduced prices. A. Bishop & Co. 158 State-st. Only address—No branch store.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.

E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

BEAUTY.... Is farther beautified by diamonds. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 4th Floor, 103 State-st.

BY THE POMEROY AUCTION CO., AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE OF 12-ROOM HOUSE, 2533 WABASH AVENUE, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, AT 10 A. M. THE POMEROY AUCTION CO., Auctioneers.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS THE MOST RELIABLE SPORTING NEWS

For the Latest War News Rely on The Tribune.

Styles Winter Now Ready. Furs John T. Shayne & Co. Reliable Furriers 187-189 State

KODAKS

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Fedora Hats in town. CO., Fashionable Hatters.